MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. *TUESDAY,* *OCTOBER* 19, 1813. *No.* 1463.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

PANEYORE LINGA PAULIAPPA MOODELLY,
Vers.
NAUGORE PUTTAUNY EBERAUKY KINAH MARECOYEN.

THE Sheriff's Sale of a House and Ground, situated in Mootal Pettah, No. 99, Unkappah Naick Street, measuring in Length from East to West 60 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 39 feet, and at the West end 37½ feet, or thereabouts, seized in the above Cause is to take place on the Premises on Friday the 22d day of October Instant, between 3 and 5 in the Afternoon.

Conditions of Sale.

A deposite of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the person who shall purchase the said Premises, and all persons who shall attend the Sale, are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days, after the day of Sale, the deposite shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

R. JEBB,
Sheriff.

Madras, 15*th October*, 1813.

EUROPE AND CHINA
GOODS,
FOR SALE,
AT
WM. BRUCE JACK'S
EUROPE AND CHINA
WARE-HOUSE,
No. 12, POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
For Ready Cash only.

CHAMPAIGNE, Claret in Magnums, quarts and pints, Port Wine, Brandy, Madeira, and Beer in bottle.

Oilman's Stores.

Fine York Hams, Pine Cheese, Pickled Tongues, Salted Salmon, Pickles, fine Mustard, Capers, French Olives, Sallad Oil, Essence of Anchovies, Tarragon Vinegar, Corash, Cavice, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Beefsteak Sauce, Soy, [illegible]vey's Sauce, and a great variety of other Sauces.

Confectionary.

Three and six lb. jars of Raspberry Jam, and Cherry and Raspberry Brandy.

Perfumery.

Lavender Water, Honey Water, Essence of Rose, Jessamine, Orange Flowers, Milk of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar, Eau-de-Luce, Smelling Salts, Jamaica Pomatum, Violet Hair Powder, Ruspini's Tincture, Tooth, Nail, Hair and Comb Brushes, Tooth Powder, Violet, Naples and Windsor Soap, Wash Balls, Dressing and small Tooth Combs, and Scent Bottles.

[illegible] Blankets, Counterpanes, [illegible]nd Corderoy of sorts, and [illegible]able Gilt and Plated

[illegible]oons.

[illegible]ns, Gloves of [illegible]es.

[illegible] Boots, and [illegible] [illegible]ckey litary bo[illegible] Mi-

Stationary.

Foolscap Paper, Letter Paper, extra thin Bank Post, thin gilt do. Chit Paper, Office Quills and Pens, coloured Wafers in Tin Boxes, large and small Skins of best Writing Parchment, Black and Red Sealing Wax, Black and Red Ink Powder, Indian Rubber, Papers of Shining Sand, Black Lead Pencils, Drawing Paper, Mogul Cards, and a small Collection of Valuable Books.

Gold Thread, &c.

Superfine Gold India Thread, Crimson and Gold Regulation Sword Knots, Cavalry Silver Braid, Rich Gold Bullion Bandeaus for Ladies, Regulation Feathers, Regulation Cockades, Silver Epaulettes, Silver large and small Bullions, and Gold Stars and Crescents.

Haberdashery.

Barcelona Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies White, Pink, Gold and Primrose Coloured neat figured Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs, new Diagonal Stripe Pink Sarsenet, Rich new figured Sattin, Rich Black, Pink and Mazarine coloured Velvet, Rich Scarlet, Mazarine and Gold Swandown Shag, a few Ribbons, Stay Lace, White Tape, Cotton Night Caps, Cotton Braces, Cotton Gloves, &c.

Sadlery.

Racing Saddles, Spare Hunting Bridles, Heads and Reins, Martingales and Neck Strap, Spare Girths, Surcingles, Horse Rollers, Croppers, Stirrup Leathers, Saddle Cloths, Spurs with Leathers, Princes Check Horse Cloathing, Bandy Whips, Cutting Whips, Hunting Whips, a very excellent assortment, Bandy Harness, also a few sets of fashionable Plated Trichinopoly Bandy Harness, &c.

Cutlery.

Ladies fine Polished Scissars in Morocco Sheaths, fine Penknives of sorts, Savigney's Patent Razors in Morocco Cases, sets of White Ivory handled Knives and Forks.

Glass Ware.

Cut Butter Tubs Covers and Stands, Sugar Vases, Salt Cellars, Muffineers with Silver Tops, cut Hooka Bottoms, cut quart Decanters, cut Water Bottles, plain quart and pint Decanters, plain Water Bottles, cut pint Tumblers, cut Globe shape Wine & Claret Glasses, Plated 1st and 2d size Wall Shades, Plated Globe Lamps with Balls, Chain, &c. Brass Air Lamps with improved Spiral Burners, &c.

Optical Instruments.

Gold, Silver and Tortoiseshell double jointed Spectacles, Gold and Silver Eye Frames, Boat hanging and Steering Compasses with Sights [illegible] for Ship use, from *Dolland*, Ladies Work Boxes, Military Tellescopes of 3 different sizes, sets of Drawing Instruments in Shagreen, Morocco, Mahogany and plain Skin Cases, Thermometers, Hunting Pocket Compasses.

Cheltenham Salts in large and small Bottles, and Rochelle Salts.

Snuff and Tobacco.

Maccabau, Strasbourg, Rappee, Prince's Mixture, Bureau, High Dried Scotch and Irish Snuff, Pigtail and Shag Tobacco.

Plated Candlesticks of different patterns, Regulation Swords, Navy Sabres, Dirks of different kinds, Black Morocco Waist Belts with Gilt Mountings, &c.

A few Toys.

Beer and Wine Corks.

Gun Powder, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks, double and single Shot Belts, double and single Barrelled Gun Flints.

A QUANTITY
OF
TINPLATES.

CHINA GOODS.

Hyson, Souchong and Pearl Teas, whole and half Tubs Sugar Candy, China Honey, preserved Oranges, preserved Ginger, Black Velvet, Black Velvet Ribbon, Black Crape, White Lutestring and Sarsenet, Sewing Silk of colours, Masks, Tortoiseshell and Silver Snuff Boxes, Tooth Pick Cases, fine Ivory Fans, Ivory Chessmen, China Rouge, Brown Broad Nankeen, Silk Handkerchiefs of different colours, &c. &c.

BENGAL
SEED PEAS;
TO BE HAD
AT
W. B. JACK'S.
Popham's-broadway.

For Sale on Commission,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
A HANDSOME LIGHT
PANNELED BUGGY,
LINED WITH
Yellow and Blue Morocco,
AND HOOD,
PERFECTLY NEW,
PRICE 110 PAGODAS.

For Sale on Commission,
BY JOHN BRANSON,
A VERY LARGE
AND HANDSOME SET OF
BLUE AND WHITE
STONE CHINA,
COMPLETE WITH
HOTWATER DISHES, DITTO PLATES, TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, &c. &c.
Price 150 *Pagodas.*

PUBLIC SALES.

This day, Tuesday, the 19th Instant,
JOHN BRANSON,
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
ABOUT 250
QUICK SILVERED BALLS,
In small Lots.

This day, Tuesday, the 19th Instant,
JOHN BRANSON,
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

TEN Pieces of neat Printed Chintz for Dresses, each 28 yards, 14 yards in a lot,

Three pieces of India Dimity or Jean, each 28 yards, 14 yards in a lot,

An invoice of Men's Superfine Black Round Hats,

An invoice of Boots and Shoes,

Four very large Witney Blankets,

Eighty yards of Bed Ticking,

A small quantity of Tin Ware,

One Cask of British Dry Verdigrease,

About six Candy of Iron Hoops,

Twelve doz. of Tooth Brushes,

Four doz. of Cloathes Brushes,

Two doz. of Hair Brushes,

Eight Groce of Gilt Coat Buttons,

And a variety of other Sundries.

HAND-BILLS WILL BE PUBLISHED.

TO CLOSE A MORTGAGE.
JOHN BRANSON,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday, the 1st November,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
ON THE PREMISES,

A HOUSE, consisting of a Hall and six Rooms, with a Room above, Out-houses and a Garden attached to it—Situated in the Fort of St. Thome, containing 13 Grounds eight hundred and twenty-three and ⅝th Square feet.—Bounded on the North by a House belonging to Mr. Danis Pelepis Calendar and a Street, on the South by a Lane, on the East by a House belonging to Mr. Danis Pelepis Calendar and a Garden belonging to Mrs. Anna Simpson, and on the West by a House belonging to Sydoo Khan Saib, and a Lane.

The Title Deeds are in the possession of JOHN BRANSON, to whom application must be made for viewing the Premises.

Conditions of Sale,
AS USUAL.

FEMALE ASYLUM.

THE VICE PATRONESS and LADIES DIRECTRESSES of the FEMALE ASYLUM having lately been under the painful Necessity to reject a Child presented to them for Admission into the Institution, from the state of Disease in which she was sent, those GENTLEMEN who may wish henceforth to recommend a Girl for Admission into the Female Asylum, are requested to have the state of Health of such Girl examined by the Surgeon of the Regiment, and inserted in the usual Certificate, accompanying the recommendation.

J. P. ROTTLER,
SECRETARY.

THE COURIER.

Tuesday, October 19, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Gwatkin, Acting Superintendent of the Quality of Investment and take charge of the Import Warehouse.

Mr. E. Smalley, Acting Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. R. Clarke, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Civil Department.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Assistant under the Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief left this Presidency on Sunday last, for the purpose of proceeding on the public service to visit different Stations of the Army, on this Establishment—and the charge of the Government during His Excellency's absence, has devolved on James Henry Casamaijor, Esq. the Senior Member of the Council, who has been proclaimed the Vice President thereof.

His Excellency is accompanied by the General Staff of the Army, his personal Staff and Suite, by the Superintending Engineer, &c. Colonel Caldwell, and by the Civil Secretary to Government; and, we understand, that His Excellency is likely to be absent until the month of January.

We shall communicate to our Readers from time to time the progress of His Excellency on his Tour.

On Friday the 15th instant, the flag staff of Fort St. George was struck, as indicating the period when the Monsoon usually commences;—For some time past the country in the vicinity of Madras has been much refreshed and benefited by occasional showers—and the temperature of the air has been rendered very pleasant—The wind has been chiefly from the N. W. and during the night, and until 10 or 11 o'clock in the day, has been really cool and refreshing. We may however expect that the wind will soon veer to the quarter, whence the Monsoon proceeds.

On Wednesday last, came into the Roads, in distress, the Ceylon Government Brig *Ariel*, Captain F. Dickson, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery.

The *Ariel* sailed from Trincomalie, on the 30th August, bound to Columbo; and in Lat. 6 10 S. and 84 27 E. Long. sprung her bowsprit, main-top-mast, and lost all her sails, which obliged her to put into this Port for provision, water, and necessary repairs.

We have the pleasure to acquaint our readres that an express reached Calcutta on Thursday the 28th ultimo, announcing the safe arrival in Saugor Roads of His Majesty's Ship *Stirling Castle*, having on board, the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, with his Lordship's Family and Suite.

The state vessels for the accommodation of his Lordship left Calcutta, in the evening of the same day for Kedgeree or Diamond Harbour.

The Adjutant General of the King's Troops, and the private Military Secretaries of the Right Honorable the Governor General proceeded to receive the Earl of Moira, and to conduct his Lordship to the seat of Government.

The Prints which arrived yesterday from Calcutta and Bombay, bring no public intelligence of importanke, great preparations are stated to have been made in Calcutta, for the reception of the Earl of Moira.

We are in daily expectation of receiving English News to the 10th or 15th of May. The vessel that regularly proceeds to Bombay, usually quits England about the beginning of May, and reaches Bombay about the commencement of October. We cannot however look for information by the medium alluded to, respecting the important battle between the French and the Allies, on the 22d of May.—But, we may re[illegible] accounts of the state of affairs in the Peninsula, more favorable, than the last. It is earnestly to be hoped, that the Spaniards will have raised themselves to a state of becoming exertion, at a period, when exertion might have availed them and the whole Continent of Europe—If they miss the opportunity for exertion, which the recent disasters of the French Chieftain afforded them, they will almost deserve the thraldom with which they have been threatened.

We noticed in our last publication that *Cyprian Rodrigues* and *Giana Pragassan* had been convicted at the last Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, of forging Pay Abstracts.—The circumstances detailed at the trial, were of a nature so unusual in this country, that we consider some account of them, may prove interesting to our Readers.

It appeared that *Rodrigues* and one *Manas* (who was convicted at a former Session) had been employed for some time as Writers in the Office of the Military Paymaster General, at a monthly salary of 4 or 5 Pagodas each; and that about the month of May 1810, they were both discharged on account of negligence.

Having had the opportunity of observing the details of the Office, it occurred to them that they might be enabled to obtain a sum of money, by producing an Abstract under the pretended signature of some Officer in the Company's Army; and accordingly they fabricated an instrument, purporting to be an Abstract of the Pay and Allowances due to one Captain G. H. Keating, of the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment N. I. and to have been duly signed by him in official form—To this was annexed a pretended Certificate of the complete state of Captain Keating's camp equipage, purporting to be signed by the initials of Major Prendergast, the Muster Master at this Presidency.—Another document accompanied the first fraudulent Abstract, which purported to be a Certificate, signed by Captain J. C. Francke, Paymaster at Trichinopoly, certifying that Capt. Keating had received pay only to a certain period of time.

These papers having been fabricated, *Rodrigues* and *Manas*, took into their employ one *Ellapen*, who had formerly been in the service of an Officer of the 69th Regiment, and directed *Ellapen* to proceed to the Office of the Military Paymaster General and demand payment of the sum mentioned in the abstract, amounting to about ninety-six Pagodas—He was instructed as to such answers as should be given in the event of his being interrogated respecting his employer, and directed to say that his Master was a Captain Keating,—a sick Officer, residing at St. Thome.

It appeared that the first attempt was successful. The papers passed through the Office, the money was received by *Ellapen* who delivered it to *Rodrigues*, and who divided it with *Manas*, after paying *Ellapen* four Pagodas for his share of the transaction.

A similar abstract was fabricated for the ensuing month, and with equal success; and the parties now emboldened, determined to draw the pay of a Lieutenant in addition to that of a Captain.

An Abstract was accordingly prepared purporting to be signed by a Lieut. J. S. Watson, 1st Batt. 16th Regt. of Native Infantry, which was also sent to the Paymaster General's Office by *Ellapen*, who was then instructed to say, if interrogated, that Captain Keating and Lieut. Watson lived together: this document was also successful, and the parties were now enabled to receive about 150 Pagodas monthly!

This practice continued until about April 1812, when *Rodrigues* appears to have had some qualm of conscience—and he then requested one *Mootoo* to find a proper person to copy Pay Abstracts—one *Nullah Pillay* who was then employed as a Writer in the Office of the Revenue Board was applied to for that purpose—and he proved at the trial that he copied the Abstracts of Pay for May, June and July, 1812. He also proved that he had been applied to by the other Prisoner *Giana Pragrassan*, to copy or draw the Abstract of Captain Keating for July 1812, which was the subject of the last Indictment, and which was proved to be the identical document produced by *Ellapen* at the Office, and on which the money for July was paid.

The subsequent Abstracts as well in the name of Keating as of Watson, appeared to have been written by many different hands, but these were not the subject of prosecution—nor were they particularly adverted to at the Trial.

It happened that one of the Abstracts which had been paid, was not correct in point of form—and this circumstance led to its inspection by the Deputy Military Auditor General, who then recollected that there was no Captain of the name of Keating in the Company's Army. This led to further enquiry, and it was then discovered that from the time before alluded to, pay had been fraudulently obtained in the name of Captain Keating: further investigation developed the transaction and shewed that the abstracts of Capt. Keating and Lieut. Watson, had been regularly brought to the Office of the Military Paymaster General by one person. Precautions were of course adopted for securing him, if he should again appear, and for keeping the discovery from the knowledge of those who were implicated in the fraud.

On the 3d of April last, *Ellapen* appeared as usual at the Pay Office, with two Abstracts, and demanded the Pay.—He was immediately interrogated respecting Capt. Keating and Lieut. Watson and described them as two sick officers, who during the last two years had resided at St. Thome, and occasionally for their health at Ennore. He particularly described their Persons, their Ages, their mode of living and many other circumstances, respecting them in the same ready manner, as if such persons had actually existed: but, on finding that he was delivered over to the Police, he changed his tale, and discovered what was afterwards confirmed by better evidence—*Manas* and *Rodrigues*, were taken up, and while the latter sturdily denied all connexion with the transaction, the former confessed his guilt, and actually selected from the forged Abstracts, many which he admitted to have been fabricated by himself.

Manas and *Rodrigues* were both tried at the former Session for forging two particular Abstracts, when *Manas*, on his own confession was convicted, but *Rodrigues*, was acquitted, the Jury appearing to have adopted the humane direction of the Learned Judge who seemed to think, that the testimony of *Ellapen* alone, was not sufficient to affect the Prisoner *Rodrigues*.

He was however, detained in custody and by the laudable exertions of the Superintendant of Police and of the Company's Solicitor, further evidence was obtained, upon which, he and his father-in-law *Pragrassan* were convicted of forging and procuring to be forged the Abstract of Captain Keating for July 1812.

The prosecution was ably conducted by the Advocate General Sir Samuel Toller, assisted by Mr. Compton, Standing Counsel to the Honorable Company, and the Prisoners had every advantage which the Law could afford them, or which humanity could suggest to the mind of Mr. Justice Newbolt, the learned Judge, who charged a very respectable Jury with the Prisoners.

The Jury after been absent a few minutes, found both the Prisoners—*Guilty*.

ARRIVALS.

October 17, brig Countess of Loudon, Captain Pike, from Coringa,—brig Ant, Captain Newcombe, from Monseorcotta.

DEPARTURE.

October 13, ship Colonel Macaulay, Captain J. Rodgers, to Covelong and Bengal.

The following list of Parcels and Letters received from Europe, and now unclaimed at the General Post Office, is published for the information of those concerned.

PARCELS.

Mackellar, Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Royals 1—Anderson, Alexander 1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. 2—Sotheby, George Esq. Assistant Resident Negapatam 1—Smythe, E. L. Captain 5th Regt. N. C. 1—Parmeter, Ensign 2d Bat. 12th do. N. I. 1—Perring, J. Lieut. H. M. 25th Dragoons 1—Hughes, A. H. Captain 2d Battalion Pioneers 1—Hyslop, W. Cornet 1—Rogers, C. Doctor 1—Warre, J. T. Lieutenant Honorable Company's Artillery, 1—Dickens, Major H. M. 34th Regt. 1—Ballingall, Assistant Surgeon H. M. Royals 1—Burton, W. M. Captain Coast Artillery 1

LETTERS.

Robins, J. M. Cadet 2—Loury, W. Mr. care of Major Roy 2—Nixon, J Esq. 1—Bailie, G. M. Esq. 1—Maclean, Donald Serjeant Honorable Co.'s Artillery 1—Biese, Lieutenant 1—Sawyer, J. Ensign 1—Mann, J Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1.

POSTSCRIPT

Letters were yesterday received at this Pr[esi]dency from Cannanore 11th i[nsta]nt, announ[cing] that the Honorable Company's Ship *David S*[cott] from England, about the middle of June landed there Lieut. Colonel Scott, of the [Ma]dras Artillery and Lady;—also G. And[...] Esq. of the Medical Establishment, and [...] other Passengers. The Ship then proc[eeded] on her voyage to Bombay.

On Sunday evening an Express was rec[eived] from Ceylon, announcing the arrival of [the] Island of the Hon. Company's Ship *Ma*[rchio]*ness of Exeter*. No private Letters have ar[rived] by the Express, but the Ship it is said [left] England at the same time as the *David S*[cott].

All the public news has which yet transp[ired] is, that the terms of the Honorable Com[pany's] Charter were yet under discussion, but it [was] thought to be nearly settled; indeed, it wa[s ex]pected that a frigate would have already a[rriv]ed here announcing its conclusion.

General Stewart, brother of Lord Ca[stle]reagh, writes from the Russian Army s[ubse]quently to the Battle of Bautzen. He repre[sents] the engagement to have been most bl[oody] and obstinate, admits that the F[rench] drove the Allies from their entrenched C[amp] but that they retired unbroken and in [good] order, marching *en echelon*. The Frenc[h] would seem had advanced out of Lusat[ia in] which Bautzen is situated, and were a[t the] last accounts (with the date of which w[e are] not yet acquainted,) in the Duchy of Si[lesia.] It is said that Deputies from all the bellige[rent] Powers are expected to meet at Prag[ue in] Bohemia, a city, distant 75 S. E. of [Dres]den, and 235 miles N. W. of Vienna, Long. 14 45 E. Lat. 50. 4 N.

We hope in the course of the day to co[llect] more circumstantial details, and shall lose [no] time in presenting to our readers the resu[lt of] our endeavours.

BOMBAY.

OCTOBER 6, 1813.

Sailed.—September 29th, Brig Thetis, Lieut[enant] G. S. Hepburn, to Prince of Wales Island.

Ditto ditto 30th, Chacer Armed Boat, Syrang M[aho]med Cassim, to Surat.

Ditto October 3d, Grab Snow Cauder Box, N[ako]dah Tyabally, to ditto.

Ditto ditto ditto, the Honourable Company's C[ruis]er Sylph, Lieutenant Richard Watson, to Goa.

Ditto ditto 4th, ditto ditto ditto, Mornington, [Cap]tain James Jeakes, to Bushire.

Ditto ditto 5th, Brig Calcutta, Captain Aust[...] Malabar.

SURAT, Sept. 29, 1813.

His Highness the Nabob, accompanied b[y his] two Sons and his principal Servants, thi[s day] paid a visit to the Chief of Surat, and wa[s re]ceived by the latter with every degree o[f res]pect due to his Highness's rank. The h[onorary] Salutes were fired from the Castle u[pon his] passing and repassing.

The Retinue of His Highness was, [...] exceedingly beautified by his 5 Elephan[ts, nu]merous Horses, &c. His Highness was m[ount]ed on one of the Elephants most emin[ently] adorned. According to the Mahomedan [cus]tom His Highness's elder Son was seated be[hind] the back of the Nabob on the same Elep[hant] holding in his hand, in honor of his Fath[er, a] precious Chumur, and his younger Son w[as in] a Palanquin very much embellished, which [was] worthy of being seen.

Many respectable People of the [Town] were [as]sembled on the public roads in order to pre[sent] their Salams to His Highness the Nabob.

CEYLON.

COLUMBO ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that for the convenien[ce of] the Public, a Mail for the conveyance of Lette[rs to] Batticalo and Trincomallee will be dispatched b[y the] route of Galle twice a week (Wednesday and Satu[rday]) in addition to the usual daily Post by the way [...]

CEYLON APPOINTMEN[T.]

His Excellency the Governor ha[s been pleased to ap]point Mr. Johannes Evertz, Vaad[...] the Mahagampattoo—date 21st [...]

CAL[CUTTA.]

Sept[...]

C[...]

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 16, 1813.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions :—

Infantry.

Senior Major Anthony Adams, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Irwin, deceased, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain John Ludlow, to be Major, vice Adams, promoted, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain Lieutenant John Henry Warner, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Ludlow, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant William Pickering Ramus, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the Same date, vice Warner, promoted.

Senior Ensign Richard Bayldon, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Ramus promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign George Hicks, to be Lieutenant, from the 14th of September 1813, vice Kyan, deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment :—

Lieutenant Mark Carter Webber, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Burdwan Battalion, vice Ludlow, promoted to a ...

... Andrew Allan, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, until further Orders, with a Salary of Sonat Rupees 200 per Mensem.

M. G. M Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, to perform the Medical duties of Serampore, with the established Allowance annexed to the situation of Assistant Surgeons attached to Civil Stations, in the room of Mr. Willich, who has requested permission to resign that situation.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

28TH JULY, 1813.

LIST of STUDENTS leaving COLLEGE, Classed in the order of relative general Proficiency.

1. Glyn—First in Bengalee, at last quarterly Examination—first in Sunskrit, at last quarterly Examination—second in Persian, at last quarterly Examination

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1813.

2. Hobhouse—First in Bengalee, and second in Persian.
3. Lindsay—First in Persian, and sixth in Hindoostanee.
4. Boulderson—First in Hindoostanee, and second class in Persian.
5. Cayley—Third in Persian, tenth in Hindoostanee, and seventeenth in Bengalee.
6. Kerr—Seventh in Hindoostanee, eleventh in Bengalee, and eleventh in Persian.
7. Stuart—Third in Hindoostanee, and fifth in Persian.
8. Hyde—Fourth in Hindoostanee, and sixth in Bengalee.
9. Pigou—Fifth in Hindoostanee, and sixth in Persian.
10. Harington—Third in Bengalee, and ninth in Persian.
11. Valpy—Fourth in Persian, and eighth in Hindoostanee.
12. Oakes—Second in Hindoostanee, and tenth in Bengalee.
13. Wilkinson—Fifth in Bengalee—ninth in Hindoostanee.
14. Harding—Second in Bengalee, and thirteenth in Persian.
15. Metcalfe—Fourth in Bengalee—eleventh in Hindoostanee.
16. Majoribanks—Seventh in Persian, and twelfth in Hindoostanee.
17. Chastenay—Eighth in Bengalee, and twelfth in Persian.
18. D'Oyly—First Class of Hindoostanee, and second Class of Bengalee.
19. Mainwaring—Ninth in Bengalee, and thirteenth in Hindoostanee.

By order of the Council of the College,
A. LOCKETT, *Sec. Col. Council.*

CATALOGUE of LITERARY WORKS, the publication of which have been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the ... the Disputations held in 1812.

1. ULF LUELA, or a part of the ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS, in the original Arabic, to be published for the use of the Students of the Arabic Class in the College of Fort William, and edited by SHUEKH UHMUD, a learned Native of Arabia, who is at present attached to the Arabic Department of the College.

2. MOOKHTUSUR-OOL-MU ANEE. In the original Arabic.—This is a very celebrated treatise on the Science of Rhetoric. It has lately been edited by MOOLUVEE JAN ULEE, of the Arabic Department of the College,

3. A NEW EDITION OF THE BAGHO BUHAR, being ... into the Hindoostanee Language, by MEER ... celebrated Persian Tale, entitled QISSUR ...n, or the Tale of the FOUR DERVISES, ...EER KHOOSRO—The present work has ...ted by Moonshee GHOOLAM UKBUR, under the ...ntendance of Captain ROEBUCK.

4. An Arabic Miscellany of Select Pieces, in prose ... verse, by Shuekh Uhmud.—This work contains a ...e Selection from the Writings of all the distinguished Poets, Orators, and Historians of Arabia.

5. The Dae Bhag of Jeemoot Vahun, a celebrated Law Treatise on Inheritance *in* the Sunskrit Language (a Translation of which by Mr. Colebrooke, has already been published) with its Commentary.—The Original Work is by Sree Krishn Turkalunkar. The present Publication will be edited by the Pundits of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

6. Magh Kavyu, a celebrated original Sunskrit Poem, with the Commentary of Mullu Nath, edited by Biddyakur Pundit.

The following Works, mentioned in the Discourse of the Right Honorable the Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Public Disputations of 1812, have since been completed.

1. Museeri Talibee, or the Travels of Aboo Table Khan.
2. Ikhwanoos Sufa, in the original Arabic.
3. Ujub-ool-oojab, a volume of Letters in the Arabic Language.
4. Bara-masa, or Dustoor-ool-hind, a Poem, in the Hindoostanee Language.
5. Mitacshara, a celebrated Work on Hindoo Law.
6. The Institutes of Menu, in the original Sanscrit.
7. The Soorah, (vol.1st) an esteemed Arabic Dictionary, with the signification in Persian.
8. The Kholasut-ool-hisab, an Arabic Treatise on Arithmetic.
9. The Kitabool Junayat and Kitab-ool Hoodood with the Risalue Tazeerat, comprising the most important parts of the Mohummudan Criminal Law.

Rewards have been granted by the College Council for the following Manuscript Works, by learned Natives, deposited in the College Library.

1. Goolistan of Sadee, translated into the Punjabee Language, by Moonshee Kashee Raj.
2. Dustoor-ool-insha, an Arabic Miscellany, compiled by Shoojaut Ulee.

List of Books purchased by Captain Lockett, in Arabia, for the College Library.

1. Shurho Deewan-nish-Shuekhi Oomurabnil Farizi Lilbooreeneeyi.—A Commentary on the Deewan of Ibnool Fariz, by Shuekh Husun ul Booreenee, a very valuable work.
2. Shurh-hoosh-shafeouti lil Jarbirdee.—A Commentary upon the Shafeea of Ibnool Hajib, a well known and celebrated Treatise on Arabic Grammar.
3. Kit boon fil-moorasulati.—Epistolary correspondence on various subjects.
4. Moonghuil Lubeebi fin nuhvi libni Hish-ami nil Unsareeyi.—A complete Treatise on Arabic Grammar, a work of the highest reputation in every part of Arabia.
5. Shurho Deewani ubil oolul Mu-urreeyi.—This is a Commentary upon the celebrated Deewan of Ubdoola; the Copy is very correct and in excellent condition.
6. Qoodooreeyoon akhuro fil Fiqhi.—A well known work upon Mohummudan Law.
7. Kitabool oomduti fee muhasi nish-Shiuri wu adabihee lil immil ullamutibni Rushe quin.—A critical work upon the excellencies and defects of Poetical Composition with numerous examples; a work of great celebrity in Arabia. The Copy is correct and in good condition.
8. Kitabo huyatil huyuwani.—Zoology.
9. Moojulludud on wahidoon Mooshtumiloon ulahashiyutin waquitin ulashurhil Kafeeuti lis-Sindeye wu-ula Hashiyutueni, Waquitueni ula Shurhil Kafeeutilil Hubeeseeyi.—A work containing the critical commentaries on the Kafeea of Siudeea—and two others on the Commentary of Khubeesee, the first by Suyud Shureef, the second by Bin kulaee.
10. Kitabo Toohfutil-uroosi.—On Arabic Prosody.
11. Kitab-ool Moofussuli-fiunuhvi-liz-uz-mukhshureeyi.—A well known and celebrated work, on Arabic Grammar.
12. Kitabo Mutul mookhtusur-rit-tulk-heesi-filmu,anee wul buyani wul budeeai.—On Rhetoric.
13. Kitabool Qoodooreeyi fee fiqhil Hunufeeyuti.—Another copy of the Law Treatise termed Qoodooree.
14. Qissuto unturu naqisutoon.—A small portion of the celebrated Romance of Untureea, and Arabian hero, before the time of the Prophet.—This work is of high Reputation throughout Arabia, and is particularly described in the second number of the Mines.
15. Shurhoosh-shuwahidi lil Ueneeyi.—A Commentary Explanatory of the difficult Verses that occur in the various works on Arabic Grammar.
16. Ul Moos,hufool Kureemool mootur-jumo bil Faruseeyuti.—The Qooran, with a Persian Interlined Translation.—A beautiful copy.
17. Shurhool Moojulluqatis-subui lil Imami Uleeyibni ubdilahil Wuhraneeyi.—A Commentary upon the Mooullaqat.—This is a very curious copy, and of great Antiquity, being written nearly 700 years ago.
18. Shurho ulfeeyutibni Malikin fin nuhvi libni uqeelin.—A Commentary upon the Ulfeea, a Grammatical work of great celebrity in Arabia.
19. Kitabo oosoolin nuhvi.—Another work upon Arabic Grammar.
20. Ush-shafiyuto fis-surfi libni Hajibiа.—The Shafeea of Ibnool Hajib; a well known work upon Arabic Inflexion.
21. Hashiyutoot-tuhzeebi li ubdillahil yuzdeeyi.—A commentary upon the Tuhzeebool Muntiq with the Hasheeas of various Commentators. An admirably correct copy and in a beautiful hand.
22. Shurho Qutrin nuda lil Fakiheeyi.—A grammatical Commentary upon the Qutr oon Yutroou Nuda, on Grammar.
23. Kitabo ujaibil muqdoori fee Ukhbari Teemoor—The history of Teemoor in Arabic.
24. Ul Ulfeeyuto fin nuhvi libni Malikin.—The Ulfeea, a well known work on Arabic Grammar.
25. Shurho shuwahidu Shurhi Qutrin-nuda libni Hishamin wu Sharihoosh-shuwahidi-mush-hooroon bil mushhudeeyi.—A Commentary on the Verses that occur in the Qutr oon Nuda, a Grammatical work.
26. Shurhoot-Ta,echil Koobra min Deewanibnil Farizi.—A Commentary upon the Taeeh of Ibnool Fariz; a scarce and valuable work.
27. Kitaboon fin nuhvi bil Faruseeyuti.—A Persian work upon Arabic Grammar.
28. Qamoos.—A well known Arabic Lexicon; a very correct and beautiful copy.
29. Kitabo nuzmil oojroomeeyuti fin nuhvi wu bu,uzool uza,e minho bi Khuttin Koofeeyin.—A Poetical Version of Oojroomeea; an Arabic Grammar.
30. Shurhool Kafiyuti-fin-nuhvil moosumma bil Wafiyuti; The Wafeea a Commentary upon the Kafeea, Grammar.
31. Shurho Deewanil Mootunubbee.—Commentary on the Deewan ool Mootunubbee.
32. Shurho risalutil wuzui li isamideeni.—A Critical Enquiry into the force of the Mouf ridat or Particles and Pronouns: a Logical and Grammatical Treatise, not known in India, but of great celebrity in Arabia.
33. Ruozutool Ukhbari Mookh tusuro rubee il ubrari fil udubi.—An Arabic work, after the manner of the Goolistan in Persian.
34. Nisfo ruzeeyin Shurhool Kafuyuit.—One Volume of a Commentary upon the Kafeea, by Ruzzee, a Grammatical work well known in India.
35. Shurho Qutrin nuda Akhuro li Fakiheeyi.—Another Commentary on the Qutr oon Nuda.
36. Kitabo wuqeeyat il uyani tareekh khoobsi Khulukan.—The Biography of Ibnool Khulukan; a work of the highest reputation in the East. This is a very old and correct copy.
37. Shureool ulfeeyuti Libni Uqeelin fin nuhvi.—Commentary on the Ulfeea.
38. Qamoosool looghuti bi jildueni.—The Qamoos, in two Volumes, a correct copy.
39. Kitabool kifayuti fin nuhvi lukin nuhoo naqisoon minul akhiri quleelun.—A treatise on Grammar, imperfect.
40. Kitabo mookhtari sihahil Juohureeyi fil looghuti.—An abridgment of the Sihan; a well known Arabic Dictionary.
41. Furaidool looloni wul murjani Shurunooqoodil hisani fee quwadil fiqhil Hunukeye nuzmun mookhtusurun minul ushbahi nun nuzairi libni Bukhyum.—On Law.
42. Kitabo nooz-hutil mooshtaqi fee Zikril Umsari wuluqtari-wul booldani wulkoozuri wul afaq tareekho tubuhee moonzo niutueni minus suceen.—Geography.
43. Tuhzeebool Muntiqi.—A compendium of Arabic Logic.
44. Shurhool, irshadi fin nuhvi.—A Grammatical Treatise.
45. Deewan-noosh-Shuekhi oomurubil Farizi.—The celebrated Deewan of Ibnool Fariz.
46. Muqamatool Hureereeyi.
47. Deewan ool Mootunubb,ee tareekho kitabutihee Sunuto Ulfin wo Subutu Usburu hu-udul Hijrutin-nubueeveeyuti.
48. Ki taboon fil uzroozi wul qafuyuti.—Prosody.
49. Shurho ulfee yutibni Malikin lis-Su yooteeyi.—Commentary on the Ulfeea.
50. Ul Jooz oos-Saliso min Shurhi lamee-y util ujumi lis-Sufudeeyi.—A Commentary on the *Quseedus* of Tograi, imperfect.
51. Ikhwanoos Sufa.
52. Deewanoosh-Shuekhi oomurubnil Farizi.—Another copy of Ibnool Fariz.
53. Moojulludoon mooshtumiloon ulu fu wakihil juneeyuti Shurho mootumim ui lool oojroo neeyuti fin nuhvi wu ula qi tutin min Shurail irshad.—A volume containing two Treatises on Arabic Grammar.
54. Shurho Goolistanish-Shuekhi Sadeeyish-Sheerazee bi lisanil Urubi.—This volume contains 1st:—a Poetical Treatise on Grammar, 2d. An Essay on the mode of Disputations.
55. Moo julludoon mooshtu miloon ula risalutueni fee ilmin Nujoomi nuzmun wa Shurhun wu risalutin fee fu n nil moonazuruti.
56. Shurho Kafeeyutin nuhvi li Muolana Jamee.
57. Sihahool Juohureeyi fil Looghuti.
58. Kitabool Misbahi fin nuhvi mut hoonoon.
59. Ul Buhrooz Zukhkharo (Moojul-ludaui.)
60. Murqatool nuzari (moojulludoon.)
61. Nisfo shurhil Mooghnee (lid-du-mameeyi.)
62. Deewanool mootunubbee.
63. Deewano ubee tummamin.
64. Deewanoobnool mooulfim.
65. Buhjootool muhafil.
66. Ul mootuwwulo bi khuttin husunin,
67. Un nujmool wuhhajo fee fiqhish Shafieeyuti.

Thirteenth Annual Examination,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1813.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1.	Lindsay, 1000 Rupees, and Medal,	August 1813
2.	Hobhouse,	August 1812
3.	Cayley, Medal of Merit,	Nov. 1812
4.	Valpy	August 1812

SECOND CLASS.

5.	Stuart, not attached to the Persian Class,	October 1811
6.	Pigou,	August 1812
7.	Majoribanks,	Dec. 1810
8.	Martin,	Oct. 1810
9.	Harington,	August 1812
10.	Fraser,	July 1809
11.	Kerr,	Oct. 1810
12.	Chastenay,	Dec. 1811
13.	Harding,	August 1812

THIRD CLASS.

14.	Smith,	August 1812
15.	Murray,	Jan. 1813
16.	Nisbet,	August 1812
17.	Reid,	Feb. 1813
18.	Dick, not attached to the Persian class,	Oct. 1810

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

Glyn,	(sick)	August 1812
Boddam,		Dec. 1811
Boulderson,		August 1811

MILITARY STUDENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Houghton, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „
2. Ayton, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „

SECOND CLASS.

3. Neufville, „

THIRD CLASS.

4. Mc Kenlay, „

ARABIC.

1. Haughton, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „
2. Ayton, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „

HINDOOSTANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1.	Boulderson,	August 1811
2.	Oakes,	Dec. 1810
3.	Stuart,	Oct. 1811
4.	Hyde,	August 1811
5.	Pigou,	August 1812
6.	Lindsay,	August 1812
7.	Kerr,	Oct. 1810
8.	Valpy,	August 1812
9.	Wilkinson,	Oct. 1811
10.	Cayley, Medal of Merit,	Nov. 1812

SECOND CLASS.

11.	Metcalfe,	Feb. 1813
12.	Majoribanks,	Dec. 1810
13.	Mainwaring,	August 1810
14.	Lowther,	July 1810
15.	Boddam,	Dec. 1811
16.	Fraser, not attached to the class this term,	July 1809
17.	Martin,	Oct. 1810
18.	Ward,	Dec. 1810
19.	Biscoe,	August 1812
20.	Ogilvie,	Oct. 1810

THIRD CLASS.

21.	Bosanquet, A.		August 1811
22.	Collins,		Dec. 1811
23.	Reid,		Feb. 1813
24.	Pringle,		Oct. 1811
25.	Lance,		Oct. 1811
26.	Plowden,		Dec. 1811
27.	Bosanquet, J.		August 1812
28.	Dewar,		Oct. 1811
29.	Wollen,	Attended, but could not perform their exercises.	August 1811
30.	Dick,		Oct. 1810
31.	Creighton,		August 1812
32.	Walker,		Sept. 1812

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

D'Oyly	SICK.	August 1812
Smith, S. W.		Nov. 1811

MILITARY STUDENTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Neufville, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „
Haughton, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „
Ayton, 1000 Rupees, and Medal, „

SECOND CLASS.

Mc Kenlay, „

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1.	Hobhouse, 1000 Rupees, & Medal,	August 1812
2.	Harding, 1000 Rupees, and Medal,	August 1812
3.	Harington, 1000 Rupees, & Medal.	August 1812

SECOND CLASS.

4.	Metcalfe,	Feb. 1813
5.	Wilkinson,	Oct. 1811
6.	Hyde,	August 1811
7.	Murray,	Jan. 1813
8.	Chastenay,	Dec. 1811
9.	Mainwaring,	August 1810
10.	Oakes,	Dec. 1810
11.	Kerr, not attached this term,	Oct. 1810
12.	Ogilvie,	Oct. 1810
13.	Biscoe,	August 1812
14.	Collins,	Dec. 1810

THIRD CLASS.

15.	Ward,	Dec. 1810
16.	Lowther,	July 1810
17.	Cayley,	Nov. 1812
18.	Bosanquet, A.	August 1811
19.	Bosanquet, J.	August 1812
20.	Creighton,	August 1812
21.	Walker,	Sept. 1812
	Wollen attended, but retired without being examined.	August 1811

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

Glyn,	SICK,	August 1812
D'Oyly,		August 1812
Smith, C. W.		August 1812

SUNSCRIT.

Haughton, Medal of Merit, „

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

Glyn, Sick, „

Mr. Glyn, in consequence of the written Reports of the Professors and Examiners at the last quarterly examination, has been publicly awarded degree of honour for high proficiency in the Persian, Bengalee and Sunscrit languages.

Mr. Boulderson having been prevented attending the Persian Examination on the 18th, was examined afterwards, and deemed eligible to a high place in the 2d Class.

Mr. D'Oyly, was subsequently examined and reported as entitled to rank in the 1st Class of Hindoostanee, and in the 2d Class of Bengalee.

By order of the Council of College,
A. LOCKETT, Sec. College Councils

LINES

Written after perusing some charming Poetry by Lady Nugent, on the Taj at Agra.

DAUGHTER of ASIPH, Wife of Asia's Lord,
Pride of the East, by SHAH JEHAN ador'd;
With every earthly joy, thy life was bless'd,
Thy Husband's love unequaled stands confess'd;
The splendid Taj he built on Agra's plains,
To crown with honor thy ador'd Remains;
Thy Tomb, the wonder of a distant Age!
The mem'ry lives in the Historic Page:
But still to add fresh glory to thy name,
MARIA's charming Muse has sung MUMTAZA's fame.

An Admirer of Female Talents.

BERHAMPORE, Sept. 19, 1813.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

On Monday a female, in man's apparel, was enlisted as a recruit in the 53d regiment, quartered in Shrewsbury. She shortly afterwards confessed her sex, and said, that her object was to have been enlisted into the 53d regiment, as in that corps she had a lover, who was now on foreign duty, and that she adopted this expedient from a wish to follow him. She was dressed in a blue jacket and trowsers; her father is a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, Denbighshire.

Mrs. Lisle, who is mentioned as having been sent for, and had been examined before the Cabinet Ministers, touching the conduct of the Princess of Wales, as comprehended in the evidence on the Royal Inquiry, generally called "The Delicate Investigation," is the sister of Lord Cholmondely, the Prince Regent's Lord Chamberlain.

FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Philosophers and Statesmen have been heard with attention on the subjects most deeply affecting the interests of India, you will not I am sure be disposed harshly to exclude from your columns the production of a *Minor Poet* on *Opening the Trade*, since it comes within the comprehension of so many of your readers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

OPENING THE TRADE,

A NEW SONG.

"TO THE TUNE OF DERRY DOWN."

What a terrible bustle the Charter has made,
What exertions are making to open the Trade;
Though many desire it, who strange 'tis to tell,
Petition to Trade, when they've nothing to sell.
Derry down.

E'en children themselves of it's benefits speak,
Expecting rice pudding each day in the week,
To have their frocks made out of Sunderbund Shawls,
Or from bales of raw-silk, from the Jungle Mahauls.
Derry down.

The old women hope when the Trade shall be free,
To partake of more potent infusions of Tea;
For at present it tastes of the water too strong,
And is more like 'small beer,' than it is like Souchong.
Derry down.

How pleasant their very dear friends to invite,
To a "Tea and turn out," or a rout every night;
Till nervous and weak to a charming degree,
They shake like the leaves of the famed Aspen tree.
Derry down.

The Birmingham folks, do not doubt in the least,
Their ships will return full of gems from the East;
They're sure of success, in the grand undertaking,
And think the Pagoda Trees only want shaking.
Derry down.

'Tis said they'll send out, when the Charter expires,
More Razors by far than all India requires;
Determined no whiskers or beards shall be seen,
From the Banks of the Indus to Cape Comerin.
Derry down.

And then so desirous to mend our rough state,
And to polish our manners, as well as our plate;
Our dross to extract and our worth to refine,
And teach us like Birmingham gentry to shine.
Derry down.

Our Staffordshire friends will send hot water plates,
While the Merchants at Sheffield, supply us with skaits;
Patent warming pans too will come out to be sold,
And thick fleecy hosiery keep us from cold.
Derry down.

When of best patent grates, they send out a supply,
T'would be very *ungrateful* if we did not buy;
In the rains or hot-winds when surrounding the fire,
How freely we'll chat and how freely prespire.
Derry down.

The steam engines next will afford us their aid,
And encrease not a little our warmth I'm afraid;
Unlucky the man who such cargoes bespoke,
He'll find in the end, he makes nothing but *smoke*.
Derry down.

How strange to our bearers it surely will seem,
Both coaches and palanqueens, trav'ling by steam,
To view lots of vehicles move in a throng,
Requiring no horses to pull them along.
Derry down.

In Russia whole regiments were seen in the field,
To be (in one mass,) in an instant congealed;
While cavalry corps, in full run from the foe,
Turn'd to pillars of ice and stuck fast in the snow.
Derry down.

Now may it not happen where *heat* is so great,
Should Frenchmen come here they'll meet opposite fate;
But *Bone* won't venture, he's not such an ass,
To send his troops here, to be turned into *gas*."
Derry down.

Their Weather Proof Wigs will I fear nought avail,
To keep our heads free from the *coup de soleil*;
But whenever our Troops shall its potent rays feel,
If *they* burn, it will be with true soldier like zeal.
Derry down.

The people of England will never believe,
The strange kind of stories they often receive;
That the natives on Tygers and Buffaloes ride,
That they live upon rice and drink water beside.
Derry Down.

Common sense is enough to convince them they say,
That no Human Beings could live in this way,
That their *castes* are all nonsense, their prejudice sham,
And they'd eat if they had them, both *turkey* and *ham*.
Derry down.

Mahomed they say, may forbid them to feed,
On hams that are cured from the East India breed;
But fresh English hams, they declare to a man,
Were never prohibited by his Koran.
Derry down.

Then so odd that the natives quite naked should go,
And not wear e'en a rag from the top to the toe;
'Tis indecent the Monmouth Street Taylors declare,
And are making full suits, for the Natives to wear.
Derry down.

'Tis hard sixty millions of people, they say,
Should be ruled in so harsh and tyrannic a way,
That our poor fellow creatures because they're blacks,
Have not Hats to their heads, nor yet coats to their backs,
Derry down.

How anxious the Mussel—, and the Hindoos,
To get Wellington boots and wear Wellington shoes;
How pleasing to see them, come into a room,
When rigg'd out "Bang up," in the English costume.
Derry down.

How charming to ask, our dark friends to partake,
In the true English style, of an English Beef steake;
To see them make use of their forks and their knives,
As if they had ne'er used their *hands* in their lives.
Derry down

How pleasing to see at the Governor's Ball,
The natives cut capers, astonishing all,
Declaiming 'gainst nach-ing as vastly ill bred,
And Waltzing, and dancing Cotillions instead.
Derry down.

Then to see a Sircar, sitting down to play whist,
And shuffling the Cards with his delicate fist;
And losing the points from ill luck or bad play,
Deducting *Dustoory* from what he's to pay.
Derry down.

But stop, I forgot it's a far different case,
And opinions to maxims must ever give place:
Our friend when he plays, will be certain to win;
For a black leg must sure, take the knowing ones in.
Derry down.

Mrs. Graham will never have cause to complain,
Should she ever come out to Calcutta again;
No longer she'll laugh, at the ignorant wretches,
For eating of Pork or for wearing of Breeches.
Derry down.

How happy the Rajah Nobkissen will be,
T'invite '*Beebee Gram*' to play Cards and drink Tea;
While Chits of all kinds will arrive by the score:
Both from *Setal Persaud* and *Ramanny Thakoor*.
Derry down.

The Belles of the East, in Zenanahs confined,
Will partake of life's pleasures as nature designed;
How sweetly they'll jog, arm in arm with their loves,
Dress'd in red satin gowns and in white kid skin gloves.
Derry down!

Oh picture them joining a round game at Cards,
Or solving Conundrums, or learning Charades;
How novel to hear them conversing with ease,
And with true Irish grace—saying "*Port if you please*,"
Derry down.

Friend * *Raspberry* Dutt, is expecting to clear,
When the Trade is thrown open, two thousand a year;
By filling his godown, as full as 'twill cram,
And changing his name, just to "*Raspberry Jam*."
Derry down.

What lots of Pine Cheese, for immediate use,
With Claret, Port Wine, and Pale Ale as profuse,
With what zest shall we pour the contents down our throttles,
When we get back the price, by returning the bottles!
Derry down.

Oh dear what an outcry for years has been made,
'Gainst the Company's Charter and Company's Trade;
In Calcutta I fear, they will *very* soon find,
Greater *outcrys*, by far, of a different kind.
Derry down.

Very soon they'll discover, these emulous folks,
That the op'ning the Trade proves no more than a *hoax*;
And seeing that all their fine prospects are vain,
Will petition to have the Trade shut up again.
Derry down.

Some may dream of the Riches, Goldmohurs, & Rupees,
And believe that they grow in large crops on the trees;
But so on very soon will find out to their sore,
It's false as the story, "Of three Regiments more."
Derry down.

Then let India be ruled by *John Company's* Laws,
Which so justly have gained him the Country's applause;
Let our friend *Humpty Dumpty* sit firm on the Wall.
For our heads may be broken, if *Humpty* should fall.
Derry down,

T. H.

* Ras Beharee Dutt, a shopkeeper in the China Bazar.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

GERMAN PAPERS.—Berlin March 23.

His Majesty the King has made an offensive and defensive treaty with his Russian Majesty the Emperor Alexander.

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"It is unnecessary to render an account to my good people of Germany, of the motives for the war which is now commencing; they are evident to impartial Europe.

"Bent under the superior power of France that peace which deprived me of half my subjects, procured us no blessings; it on the contrary hurt us more than war itself. The heart of our country was impoverished. The principal fortresses were occupied by the enemy; agriculture was neglected, as well as the industry of our cities which had risen to a very high degree. Liberty of trade being interrupted, naturally closed all the sources, of ease and prosperity.

"By the most exact observance of the stipulated treaties, I hoped to obtain an alleviation for my people, and at last to convince the French Emperor that it was his own interest to have Prussia independent, but my intentions, my exertions, to attain so desirable an object, proved fruitless.—Nothing but haughtiness and treachery was the result! We discovered, but rather late, that the Emperor's conventions were more ruinous to us than his open wars. The moment is now arrived in which no illusion respecting our condition can remain.—Brandenburghers! Prussian! Silesians! Pomeranians! Lithuanitians! you know what you have suffered during the last seven years—you know what a miserable fate awaits you, if you do not honourably finish the now commencing conflict. Remember former times—remember the illustrious Elector, the great Frederick—remember the benefits for which our ancestors contended, under their direction. The liberty of conscience—honour—independence—trade, industry and knowledge. Bear in mind the great example of our allies the Russians.—Think of the Spaniards and Portuguese; small nations have even gone to battle, for similar benefits, against a more powerful enemy, and obtained victory. Remember the Swiss and the Netherlands.

"Great sacrifice are required from all ranks, because our plan is great, and the number and means of our enemy not less so. You will make them sooner for your country—your King, than for a foreign Regent, who by so many example has proved he would take your sons and last strength for designs to which you are strangers, confidence in God, constancy, courage, and the powerful assistance of our Allies, will favour our just cause with glorious victory. But however great the sacrifices may be required from individuals, they will not outweigh the sacred interests for which they are given, for which we combat, and must conquer, or cause to be Prussians or Germans.

"We are now engaged in the last decisive contest for our existence, our independence and our property. There is no medium between an honourable peace or glorious ruin. Even this you would manfully support for your honour, because a Prussian and German cannot live without it. But we dare confidently trust, God and our firm purpose, will give our just cause victory, and with this an uninterrupted Peace, and the return of happier times.

"Breslau, March 17." "Frederick William.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S ADDRESS.

"To My Army.

"Often have you expressed your wishes of fighting for the liberty and independence of your country.—The moment for doing it is now arrived.—He is no member of the Nation by whom this is not felt. Youth and men voluntarily fly to arms. What in them is free will, is to you who belong to the standing army a call. From you, ordained to defend the native country, she is entitled to demand what is offered by the others.

"See what numbers forsake every thing they hold most dear, to venture their lives with you in their country's cause! you will therefore doubly feel your sacred duty!

"May all of you, on the day of battle, or in time of trouble, keep in mind moderation and due discipline! Let individual ambition, be it either in the highest or lowest of the army, sink before that of all! He that feels for his country does not think of self! May the envious meet contempt when the general welfare only is concerned. Every thing else must now give way to this—Victory proceeds from God! Show yourselves worthy of his high protection by obediences, and fulfilling your duties. Let courage, constancy, loyalty, and good discipline, be your renown; follow the example of your forefathers; be worthy of them, and remember your posterity!

"A sure reward will fall on him who distinguishes himself; deep disgrace and punishment on him that forgets his duty.

"Your King will always be with you, and with him the Crown Prince and the Princes of his House. They will light along with you. They, and the whole nation will combat with you, and at our side a valiant people come to our assistance, and to the assistance of all Germany, a people, that by glorious deeds has secured its independence.

"They relied on their Sovereign, their leader, their cause, their own strength,—and God was with them: so will it be with you! for we also fight the great fight for the independence of our country.

"Confidence in God, courage, and perseverance, be our word. (Signed) "F. William."

MARCH 15.

A Meeting of the Catholic Board was held in Dublin on Saturday last, Major Bryen in the Chair, at which Mr. Lawless gave notice of the following Resolution, for the consideration of the Catholic Board, on Saturday next:—

"Resolved.—That we heartily congratulate our Fellow-subjects, of every Religious Persuasion in the British Empire, on the late glorious and successful struggle of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, in the Imperial House of Commons, from which we may confidently date the commencement of that harmony which is likely to subsist hereafter, among men of all denominations and religions in the country; which must obliterate the remembrance of past injuries, and make Ireland as united as she will be unconquerable."

General Miranda, it is said, has landed at Cadiz, not, as was expected in America, to undergo a trial, but to give information to the Government.

The fleet for the Baltic is fitting with great celerity, and will sail in a short time. Admiral Morris, in the Vigo, 74, is to have the command.

The important trial between the Honorable F. Cavendish and the Atlas and Globe Insurance Companies, terminated last Tuesday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin. It was an action to recover a sum of 16,500l. from the defendants, who had insured the plaintiff, his house and library, at Clontarf, to that amount; both of which were nearly destroyed by fire in July last. The defendants contended, that the fire was not accidental; and the Jury, after a trial of four days, gave a a verdict in their favour.

MADRAS.

Births.]—Yesterday morning, at the Presidency, the Lady of John Carruthers, Esq. of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on Friday the 15th Instant, the Lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Masulipatam, the Lady of John P. Knott, Esq. of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Wilson, Barrack Master of that Station, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Egmore, on the 7th instant, the infant son of Mr. Howard, late Schoolmaster at the Male Asylum.

On the Sea Coast, near Ramnad, on the 9th instant, the Lady of G. F. Cherry, Esq.

On the 3d instant, Captain J. C. Williamson, of the 2d Bat. 16th Regt. N. I.

On Friday the 8th instant, Mary Tamar Rothmeyer, the infant daughter of Mr. Philip Henry Rothmeyer, aged two years and two days.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On the 26th current, Mr. J. Herritage, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss C. D'Silva.

On the 25th current, by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Matthew Nicholas, to Miss Anne Reeves.

Deaths.—On board the ship Swallow, at Sea, on the 12th current, the Lady of Captain Green, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment.

On the 18th current, at Chouringhee, Miss Barber, aged 22, after a long and painful illness, borne with the utmost fortitude and resignation.

On the same day, Mr. Thomas Lutman.

At Howrah, on the 21st current, Mr. John Guthrie, Purveyor to the Lower Orphan School, aged 56 years, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.

Lately, at Serampore, Mr. John Wood Vaughan.

At Chittagong, on the 7th current, Mrs. Mary Sparks, widow.

At Bankipore, near Patna, on the 12th current, George Philip, the infant Son of Captain S. Nation, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 6 months and 6 days.

BOMBAY.

Marriage.—On Thursday morning, James A. Maxwell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Mrs. Thorpe, widow of the late Jonathan Thorpe, Esq. of the Medical establishment of this Presidency.

Births.—On the morning of the 5th Instant, the Lady of Captain Debnam, H. M. 65th Regt. of a son.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. Ferrar, was safely delivered of a son.

Deaths.—Yesterday morning, Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Heath, commanding the 2d Bat. 6th Regt. B. N. I. the 49th year of his age, who to the character of an honest, upright man, added that of a faithful experienced officer—he had served his Honours employers upwards of 33 years, during most period, the writer of this article, was intimately acquainted with him, and never, in word or ... him deserving reprehension.

He was remarkable for his cheerfulness possessing a warm and sincere heart, which many other qualities, rendered him while living vedly esteemed and respected, ... will ... his memory to his brother officers and ... by whom his death is sincerely and very de... ted.

On Thursday, Lieutenant Wm. Jayne of the 4th Regt. B. N. I. on his way from Kaira.

At Bellary, on the 20th of August last, ... mented by her friends and acquaintances, ... wife, of Captain G. Moor, of the 4th Regt. ...

CEYLON.

Death.—At Trincomalee, of a liver compl... Hand, of H. M. 66th Regiment, this gallant ... ficer was at the Battle of Albuera, with the ... on of that Regiment, where he had the mi... loose his left arm.

ADVERTISEME...

PROBATE of the last Will ... ment of LAWRENCE JA... late a Shopkeeper at Bangalore, d... having been granted to EDW... KEN, of Madras Cabinet Ma... the Executers therein named, ... having any Claims on the said ... ing indebted, or holding any ... longing thereto, are requested ... state their Claims, pay their Debts, and ... ver up such Property to the said Exec... Madras, without delay.

Madras, 18th October, ...

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTIO...

By ASHTON & MEP...

To-morrow Wednesday, the 20th Oc...

AT HIS HOUSE

IN ROYAPETTA.

WHICH WILL COMMENC...

AT TEN O'CLOCK PRECIS...

WITH THE FOLLOWING

CONVEYANCE

AND

HORSES,

A neat Europe Built Carriage ... a pair of fast trotting Arab H... and set of Harness.

A very handsome and roomy Pal... quin Carriage with a pair of stea... quiet Horses, that go exceeding... well together with a Harness, that ... ther answers for a Carriage, Curricle ... Bandies.

A Palanquin Carriage,
A Grey Arab Saddle Horse,
A Grey Pegue Bandy Poney,
AND
A strong Grey Arab Horse, we... adapted for a Palanquin Carriage.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK

PRECISELY.

THE HOUSE

AND

GARDEN,

Will be Put up;

The Garden consisting of nearl... 4½ Cawnies of Ground, well stocked with all kinds of excellent Fruit Trees. Description of the House nearly as follows: a Front Verandah about 28 by 12 feet.—First Hall about 28 b... 17 feet, Inner Hall about ... by ... feet, four excellent Bed Rooms nearly 15 feet square, two side Verandah in the first Hall, a Closet in th... second Hall, and private Stair Case.

The upper part as follows: a Hand... some front Verandah about 27 by 13 feet a Capital Hall 27 by 1... feet, a... a Handsome Verandah, C... Hall and Closet—There ar... also 3 Capital Bungalows ... den detached from the Hou... are Capital Out-Houses wit... for 13 Horses, Coach Hou... The Out-Houses are nearly new built with Brick and Chunam.

Catalogues are published and ... been distributed.

The Articles are ready for insp... tion this day.

MADRAS:—Printed by *THOMAS LETCHUM*, for the Proprietors, Second-Line Popham's Broadway.

Supplement to the Madras Courier.---Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1813.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.
MARCH 27, 1813,

"Heav'n has no curse, like love to hatred turn'd,
"Nor Hell a fury, like a woman scorn'd."
CONGREVE.

TO JAMES PAUL,

Of Bursledon, in Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia County, in the State of Pennsylvania; on matters relating to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF *WALES.*

LETTER V.

My dear Friend,

In my last Letter I gave you a brief history of THE BOOK, and showed you, as clearly as I was able, what effects it had produced as to political changes in the government. I, at the same time, laid before you all the depositions *against* Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, together with the beginning of her *defence*. The remaining part of that defence I continued to this Letter; and, when you have read it, together with Her Royal Highness's letter to the King of the 16th of February, 1807, you will have the whole of the case before you.

So satisfactory to my mind is that defence; so completely does it do away every charge against her honour; so quickly does it dissipate, in my view of it, every doubt that could have been raised in the mind of any rational man, that I am utterly at a loss to find words to express my astonishment, that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, should have found advisers, weak enough (for I will forbear to apply to them any harsh epithet) to recommend the raising of any obstacle to the giving of the injured Princess those external marks of complete acquittal, which she so justly demanded, and with which, it appears, her moderation would have been contented. Indeed, when you take an impartial view of the case up to the close of her Letter of the 16th of February, 1807, you will be at a loss to say which feeling is strongest in your bosom: that of admiration of her moderation and magnanimity: or, of indignation against the wretches who had manifestly contrived, with the most deliberate malice, against her reputation and even against her life.

Exalted as the parties concerned are in rank, important as every thing must be which is so closely connected with their character and honour; yet, such is the ability with which this defence was conducted, that, merely as a specimen of excellence in this sort of productions, it will, I am persuaded, live and be admired, long after the cause of it shall have become of no interest to the world. I hated Perceval when living; I hate his memory now that he is dead; because I regard him as having been a bitter enemy of the liberties of my country. But, I should tacitly belie my conviction, I should commit an act of violence on my own mind, were I to abstain from expressing my admiration of this defence, as doing equal honour to the heart and to the talents of its author; who, from the first page to the last, shines, not only as a wise counsellor, an able and zealous advocate, but as an ardent, a steady, and disinterested friend; and, really, I look upon it as a fortunate circumstance for the character of the country, that, while England had produced wretches so vile as to conspire against the life of an innocent and friendless woman, England also furnished the man able and willing to be her protector.

This defence being, in all its parts, so complete, I should not trouble you with any observations of my own on any part of the evidence or proceedings, and should merely give you my reasons for believing, that the conduct of the Princess, up to this very hour, has been such as to merit full approbation; but, as endeavours are still making, in some of the detestable newspapers in London, to give the air of truth to the refuted calumnies of the Douglases and others, I think it right to point out for your special notice some few of the circumstances of the case.

There is an observation, made by some persons, in these words: "There, surely, must *be* "*something* in all this. How could such a sto-"ry as that of Lady Douglas have been *all* in-"vented?" This is a very absurd way of reasoning; for, if *one part* of a story be hatched, *why not the whole?* It is not the practice either of courts of justice or of individuals to give credit to any part of a story, upon the principal facts of which the narrator has been fully proved to have spoken wilfully false. If any man were to tell you, [illegible] defrauded him of a ten pound note, and that, upon the same occasion, [illegible] had been guilty of blasphemy, would you, [illegible] you had seen the former clearly disprov[ed, atta]ch any credit to the latter? Would the [illegible] could invent the former charge, [illegible] invent the latter also? Would that [illegible], which proved the mother of the one, [illegible] sufficient [fo]r the producing of the other? [C]onsistency of the different parts of a story, [illegible]ning from the same person, or from a set [of co]nspirators, argues little in support of its [cred]ibility; for, if we sits down to *invent*, especially when there is an abundance of time, it is entirely one's own fault if the several parts of the story do not agree. You do not read Romances and Plays: but, if you did, you would not set any part of them down for realites, because all the parts corresponded with each other. They are fabulous, they are the work of invention, from the beginning to the end: and so, it appears to me, were all the minor circumstances, related by the Douglas's and others, tending to corroborate the main facts, and to render complete and successful the great plot of this disgraceful drama. The main allegations having been proved to be false, and none of the rest having been proved to be true, we must necessarily, in common justice to the accused, regard the whole as a mass of falsehoods.

Indeed, it is impossible for any man, when he has read the whole of the documents, to entertain the smallest doubt of the innocence of the Princess as to *every thing* which has been alleged against her; but, it appears to me to be very essential for us to inquire, *how these infamous charges came to be made.* And, here, I think, we shall find all the marks of a deliberate and settled *conspiracy* against her, originating, to all outward appearance, with the Douglas's.

We see, that, from 1801 to 1804, there was an intercourse of friendship existing between Sir John and Lady Douglas and the Princess: and, it is not till after the former are discarded by the latter that the accusations appear to have been hatched; or, at least, to have assumed any thing of a systematic form. Soon after this, we find Sir John Douglas receiving, as his wife says, anonymous letters, containing lewd drawings, exhibiting Lady Douglas as committing adultery with Sir Sydney Smith; and of these she says, the Princess of Wales was the author. This fact of the authorship is clearly disproved by the most satisfactory of evidence, positive as well as circumstantial. And, now, mark; this fact being proved to be false, what other conclusion can we draw from its having been advanced, than that the Douglases wrote the letters themselves to themselves with a design of imputing them to her Royal Highness, and thus to furnish themselves with some excuse for the treachery, to say the very least of it, of Lady Douglas? For, you will observe, that, upon the supposition of all the allegations of Lady Douglas being *true*, nothing could clear her of the charge of *perfidiousness* to the person, who, in the warmth of her friendship and the plenitude of her confidence, had committed to her breast secrets affecting her life.

Having thus prepared the way; having provided themselves with an excuse though a very unsatisfactory one, for the divulging of secrets, which they could not in any case, and under any degree of provocation, divulge without subjecting themselves to the charge of perfidy, they appear to have set themselves to work to get a way opened for their information to the Prince of Wales; and, at last, in December, 1805, they draw up and sign their STATEMENT in order to its being laid before him.

If this Statement was believed, as it appears to have been, by His Royal Highness's advisers; for, my respect for the person, whom I obey as my sovereign, will permit me to speak, in this case, only of his *advisers*. If this statement was *believed* by them, there can be no doubt of the propriety, and, indeed, of the absolute necessity, of submitting the matter to the consideration of the King. Different men see the same thing in a different light; and, for my part, I am convinced, that if my own sister had laid such a statement before me, relative to the conduct of even a *suspected* wife, I should, at once, have treated it as a tissue of abominable falsehoods; the reasons for which I will now give you.

The Statement of Lady Douglas, as well as her deposition, clearly shew, that her making of it originated in *revenge*. There are those, who, roused in the way of suspicion, by a view of the whole affair, are inclined to ascribe the accusation to another origin, and to suppose, that the Douglases went to live at Blackheath for the express purpose of carrying on a conspiracy against the Princess. But, an impartial examination of the several parts of the proceeding rejects this opinion: and it is manifest that the charges had their origin in the revenge of this woman. Therefore, if her statement had been laid before me, as an adviser of the Prince, I should, without going into the utter improbability of the story itself, have said, that a woman, in whose bosom the passion of revenge was so strong as to goad her on to take away the life of another woman, after months and years for cooling and reflecting; I should have said, that a woman, in whose bosom the passion of revenge was so strong as this, *was a person not to be believed* in any thing that she might say with regard to the object of that revenge.

Then, I should have observed, that she sets out with a *self-evident falsehood*; for she asserts that it was *a sense of duty*; the fear of seeing spurious issue on the throne, her loyalty, her gratitude towards her Sovereign and the Royal family; she asserts, that it is this *sense of duty*, which has wrung the awful secret from her, & induced her to be guilty of a most atrocious breach of confidence. But, with this sense of duty in her mind; with all this loyalty and gratitude in her heart; and with this patriotic fear of seeing spurious issue on the throne, she keeps the secret locked up in her breast from 1802 to 1805. Was that to be believed? If she really were under the influence of the motives, which she pretends to have been under when she made the statement; how came that influence to have had no weight at an earlier period?—If such had really been her motives in making the communication, the year 1802 was the time for making it, when she first was told of the pregnancy, or, at any rate, when she saw the child, especially as that child was a *male*, and, of course, *the heir to the throne*; and when she reflected, moreover, that she might die, and that, from the death of herself or other persons, the impossibility of preventing the danger she feared might soon arrive. Therefore, it is manifest, that, in making the communication to the Prince, she could not be actuated by motives of duty and of loyalty; and, seeing her declaration thus bottomed in falsehood; seeing it thus ushered in by a flagrant though hypocritical lie; I should, if I had been an adviser of the Prince, have said, that nothing flowing from such a source is to be believed, or paid the smallest attention to.

Then, as to what she says about the licentious behaviour of the Princess, and her disrespectful language towards the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, I should have observed, that, though the informant pretends to have been shocked at the indecencies and immoralities of all this, and though people were obliged to send their daughters out of the room to prevent them from hearing the language of the Princess, the informant continued to be intimate with her, and even *to court her acquaintance*, for years after she was the eye and ear witness of these indecencies; and, what is singular enough, one ground of her pretended complaints against the Princess, is, *her children were not admitted*, upon a particular occasion, to that, as she paints it, scene of open indecency and debauchery, Montague House! Upon a view of all these circumstances, could I have believed, that she had seen any thing to *shock* her in the behaviour of the Princess? Could I have believed a word of her story; and could I have refrained from advising the Prince, not to believe a word of that story?

Upon her own showing, I should have seen in Lady Douglas a traitor to her friend from motives of revenge; I should have seen in her a hypocritical pretender to loyalty and patriotism; and should have seen part of her revenge arising from *her* children not being admitted where she herself had been shocked at the constant indecencies of the scene, and where other persons had sent away their children from a fear of their being corrupted. But, besides all this, I must have believed Her Royal Highness to have been wholly bereft of her senses before I could believe, or give the smallest degree of credit to, the story of her accuser. For could I believe, that any woman in her senses, though the most profligate of her sex would have imparted the facts of pregnancy and delivery to another, without any possible motive, and afterwards behave to that other in a way the best calculated in the world to provoke that other to a disclosure of those facts? I can suppose it possible, and barely possible, that there may be found in the world a married woman in common life, so very shameless, being in a state of separation from her husband in consequence of no fault of her own; I can suppose it barely possible, that such a woman, so situated, might out of a mere inclination to communicate a secret, or to shew that she was not without a paramour, tell a confidant that she was with child, and, I will even go so far as to suppose it possible, that there may be found one in the whole world in such a place as St. Giles's or Billingsgate, to go up to a man, and proclaim her crime in words, while she put her hand to the depository of the half-matured fruit of that crime. It is not without begging pardon of every thing bearing the name and form of woman, that I venture upon this supposition. What then must have been my conclusion upon hearing conduct like this attributed to a Princess of Wales, whose crime, in this case, went to take away her *life*, and who, according to the showing of Lady Douglas herself, could have *no possible motive* in making known to her the fact of that crime?

Away, I should have said, if I had been an adviser of the Prince, with this mass of atrocious falsehoods; these overflowings of black-hearted revenge; these self-evident proofs of a foul and detestable conspiracy against life and honour. I should have said, that, knowing the Princess to be in her senses, it was impossible for me to believe, that she would first make known her pregnancy and delivery to Lady Douglas without any motive; that she would so contrive her delivery as to have it take place in her own house, surrounded as she was by the servants of the Prince; and that, having brought the child into the world, she would even attempt *to suckle it herself*, and actually do it for some time; I should have said, that it was impossible for me, or for any man in his senses, to believe this for one single moment. And, therefore, I should have advised His Royal Highness not to give, by any act of his, the smallest countenance to so incredible, so malicious, so detestable a charge, made against an unprotected woman, not to say, that, though separated from his bed, that woman was still his wife.

While you observe, however that the advice given to His Royal Highness, upon this occasion, was precisely the opposite of that, which, as I have said, I should have given, you will not, in fairness to those who gave that advice, fail to suppose, that they might possibly be actuated by a desire to rescue the character of the Princess from any future danger, which, from the death of witnesses, or from other causes, might arise out of the charges preferred by Lady Douglas. Willing as I am to go along with you in this supposition, I must, nevertheless say, that the *means* they adopted were not the best calculated in the world to arrive at so amiable and desirable an end.

These advisers did not, it appears, recommend to His Royal Highness to lay the statement of the Douglases before the King *at once* and unaccompanied with any corroboratory evidence. That statement, as appears from its date, was made on the 3rd of December, 1805; and it appears, that it, or rather an abstract of it, was not laid before the King till the 29th of May, 1806. In the mean while the advisers of the Prince of Wales appear to have recommended, the obtaining of other statements, from different persons, relating to the conduct of Her Ropal Highness; and, as you will have seen, there were obtained the written Declarations of Sarah Lampert, William Lampert, William Cole, Robert Bidgood, Sarah Bidgood, and Frances Lloyd, which were also laid before the King, together with the Statement of the Douglases. And, it is with great pain that I perceive these papers to have been said, in their title, to be "For the "purpose of *confirming* the Statement made "by Lady Douglas." I perceive this with pain, because it admits of the interpretation, that the advisers of the Prince *wished* to see that horrible Statement confirmed, while, you will agree with me, that they ought to have been anxiously desirous to see it wholly refuted. If the object of the advisers of the Prince was to rescue the character of the Princess from all future danger, to which, from the death of witnesses, or other causes, this Statement might be thought to expose it, they took, as I said before, means not well adapted to their end. This error (not to call it by any other name) it was, which produced all the disagreeable consequences that followed.

We must now take a look at the *source* of those *confirmatory* declarations, and of the *time* and *manner* of their being communicated to the King, and upon which communication his warrant was founded.

The two Lamperts were, it appears, *old servants of Sir John Douglas*, and, it also appears, that Sir John himself was the person, who went from London to Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire to take down their declarations These two declarations do not, however, appear to have been of any importance, seeing that the persons, who made them, were not afterwards examined upon oath by the Commissioners. Bidgood, Cole and Lloyd were *old servants of the Prince*, and, it appears that Cole has been at Carleton House, in performance of his service, ever since the time to which his information refers. Bidgood appears to have been still with the Princess when the Inquiry was going on; but, you will remark, that there is an affidavit, produced by the Princess, shewing, that, while the Inquiry was going on, Bidgood was, upon one occasion, at least, *in conversation with Lady Douglas*; and that, too, at a time when he must have well known *what that Lady had been doing with regard to his Royal Mistress*, because he himself had been previously examined for the purpose of confirming her Statement.

When you have read the defence of the Princess, you will want nothing to convince you, that the evidence of Bidgood and Cole is of no unequivocal description. Indeed, it is quite impossible for you to entertain the smallest doubt as to its character. With respect to *Fanny Lloyd's* declaration there are some remarks to be made of very great interest and importance.

You will bear in mind, that all the declarations, of which we are speaking, were taken, as their title imported, "for the Purpose of con-"*firming* the statement made by Lady Doug-"las." Cole voluntarily underwent *four* separate examinations; Bidgood one, and Fanny Lloyd one, all which you will have read in the foregoing Number. At *what place* Cole was examined and signed his declarations is not stated in their dates; but, those of Bidgood and Fanny Lloyd are dated *at the Temple*, a place in London where Lawyers and Attornays reside; and it is pretty fairly presumed by the

Princess, in her defence, that they were drawn up and signed at Mr. *Lowten's*, who is an Attorney, living in the Temple, and who, as appears from one of Cole's declarations, was at Cheltenham *with Sir John Douglas* to take the declaration of the two Lamperts.

These are very material circumstances for you to bear in mind, and it would be useful to have it clearly ascertained, *whom it was* that actually *employed* Mr. Lowten. At any rate, we see him at Cheltenham employed in taking declarations with Sir John Douglas, "for the purpose of confirming the Statement of Lady Douglas;" and it is at *the Temple* where we find that the declarations of Bidgood & Fanny Lloyd were made. Observe another thing, too, with respect to the declarations of Cole, Bidgood and Fanny Lloyd. They do not come forth with *attested*, or *witnessed*, signatures, as in the case of the Statement of Sir John and Lady Douglas. The signature of that famous Statement is, as you will see, verified by the Duke of Sussex, who signs his name as having seen the paper signed; a very necessary precaution in so momentous a case, but not less necessary with regard to the *confirmatory* declarations than with regard to the statement itself. It is a pity that this requisite is wanting to these documents; because, if they had been regularly witnessed, we should have seen *who were the persons engaged in taking them down*, a circumstance of no trifling import, when we are endeavouring to unravel the thread of these memorable proceedings.

Carrying all these circumstances along in your mind, you will now accompany me in some remarks touching the declaration of *Fanny Lloyd*. This part of the subject has very much interested the public *here*, and will not, I dare say, be uninteresting to you, a lover of truth and justice as you always were, and who always felt a deep interest in every thing connected with the peace, happiness and honour of the country of your forefathers. Fanny Lloyd says, in her declaration, taken at the Temple, and she afterwards swears nearly to the same amount before the Four Lords; but, it is with her declaration that we now have to do. She says, in her declaration, that a Mr. Mills, a Surgeon and Apothecary, at Greenwich (a place near Blackheath), being in attendance upon her for a cold, asked her if the Prince visited at the Princess's house; and, Fanny Lloyd having answered, that she did not to her knowledge, said that, THE PRINCESS WAS CERTAINLY WITH CHILD.—Now, mind, this declaration is taken down *at the Temple* on the 12th of May, 1806; (keep the dates constantly in your eye;) it is signed at the Temple on that day, but in the presence of whom we are not informed.

Luckily for the character of the Princess a new witness was here introduced. *Mr. Mills* was named; and he was to be examined, of course. He was examined, not *at the Temple*, indeed, but at *the House of the Earl of Moira*, and by *that nobleman himself*, but, in the presence of *Mr. Lowten*, who is a person of some consideration, being, besides an attorney, *an officer in the Court of King's Bench.*

Fanny Lloyd's declaration, *confirmatory* of Lady Douglas's Statement, was of great importance, as it went directly to establish the fact of the alleged pregnancy; but, unfortunately for Miss Lloyd's veracity, Mr. Mills declared to Lord Moira and Mr. Lowten, that her declaration, as far as related to him, was "*an infamous falsehood.*" Now mind, this was on the 14th of May 1806, two days only after Miss Lloyd had made her declaration. Upon hearing this from Mr. Mills, Lord Moira said (as Mr. Mills states in his affidavit) that he supposed there must be some *mistake*, and that Fanny Lloyd must have meant Mr. Edmeades, who was the *partner* of Mr. Mills, and who, having at the request of Lord Moira, waited on his Lordship, at his house, on the 20th of May, 1806, (mind the dates) declared (as you will see by his affidavit) to his Lordship, in the presence of a Mr. Conant, a *Police Magistrate*, that the declaration of Fanny Lloyd, if he was the person meant by her, was *wholly false*; for, that he, at no time, had said that the Princess was pregnant, and that such a thought had never for a single moment, entered his mind.

Here, then, we see Fanny Lloyd's *confirmatory* declaration, or, at least, the only important part of it, blown, at once into the dark regions of malicious invention. The whole of the affidavits of Messrs. Mills and Edmeades, the facts stated by those gentlemen, the *place*, *time*, and *manner* of their being examined, are worthy of your most careful attention; but, at present, let us pursue the destination of the declaration of Fanny Lloyd; and, as you are about to see, our pursuit will soon be at an end. That declaration was taken, you will observe, on the 12th of May, 1806, at the Temple; on the 14th it was flatly falsified by Mr. Mills; on the 20th it was as flatly falsified by Mr. Edmeades; on the 29th, as appears from the Report, Fanny Lloyd's declaration was laid before the King; but, it does NOT appear any where, THAT THAT DECLARATION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE FALSIFICATION FIXED ON IT BY MR. MILLS AND MR. EDMEADES.

As her Royal Highness, in her defence, avows, that she dare not trust herself with any *inferences* from this proceeding, I cannot be expected to draw any; but, I cannot, at any rate refrain from expressing my deep regret, that this omission should have taken place; because, if the falsification of Fanny Lloyd's declaration had accompanied the declaration itself, the King might, probably, have not issued the commission for that inquiry, which has led to all this serious mischief. The Princess, in her defence, seems very reluctant to fix the blame of this omission upon any one. She says, "I "know not whether it was *Lord Moira*, or "Mr. *Lowten*, who should have communicated "this circumstance to his Royal Highness" (who is stated to have laid the declarations before the King): "but, she adds, in all fair-"ness; it ought unquestionably to have been "communicated by *some one*." And so it certainly should; for Fanny Lloyd's was one of those important declarations, upon which confessedly the inquiry was founded.

It is my business to fix your attention upon *great points*, it being impossible for me, in my limited space, to go over the whole of the case with you, and it being also quite unnecessary, seeing that the documents themselves are so full and satisfactory.

One of these great points is, the credibility, which the *Four Lords* gave to the evidence of *Cole* and *Fanny Lloyd*, and the effect of that credibility. You will perceive, that the facts of *pregnancy* and *delivery* were so completely disproved, that their Lordships, in their REPORT to the King, declare, in the most explicit and the most forcible terms, that the charge was wholly false; that it was utterly destitute of foundation. But, they leave a *sting in the tail of this Report*. They say, that other particulars, respecting the conduct of her Royal Highness, must "necessarily give occasion to VERY UNFAVOURABLE INTERPRETATIONS;" and these particulars, they say, rest especially upon the evidence of Bidgood and Cole, Fanny Lloyd and Mrs. Lisle; "who" say the Lords, "cannot, in our judgment, be sus-"pected of an *unfavourable bias*, and whose "VERACITY, in this respect, we have seen "*no ground to question*."

As to Bidgood, you will see by the defence and by his own declarations and depositions, whether he was likely to be under any unfavourable bias. Mrs. Lisle's evidence amounts to little, and of that little I shall leave you to judge with only this remark; that, if every married woman in the world were to be liable to be admonished upon grounds similar to those to be found in that evidence, there would not be one, even amongst you Quakers, that would escape an admonition. If it be faulty in a married woman to prefer talking to a man rather than to her attendants; if it be a fault in a married woman to smile or laugh in conversation with any other man than her husband; if it be a fault in her to endeavour to appear witty or agreeable in the eyes of any man except those of her husband; if this be the case, point me out, if you can, a single brother Broad-brim, who has not a right to complain.

Fanny Lloyd and *Cole* are two of the persons, whose *veracity*, in this respect, it appears, the Four Lords *saw no ground to question*. With regard to Fanny Lloyd, you will bear in mind, that she had positively *sworn* to the most important fact about the pregnancy; and that Messrs. Mills and Edmeades had *sworn* before these same Lords, that *that fact was false*. She swore on the 7th of June, 1806, that Mr. Mills told her the Princess was with child, or looked, as if she was with child. The two gentlemen (there appearing to be a mistake as to which of the two it was) both swear, on the 25th of the same month, that they never did and never could say any such thing to her; for that such a thought never came into their heads. And, yet, as you will perceive, the Four Lords, in their report to the King, says that Fanny Lloyd is a witness, whose *veracity*, in this respect, they *see no ground to question.* To be sure, they are here reporting upon the improprieties of conduct, and not upon the pregnancy, and they qualify their opinion of the veracity of the witness, by the words, "*in this respect*;" but, as her evidence relative to the pregnancy as well as to the improprieties was all contained in the same deposition, it was not very easy to regard her as a person of veracity in respect to the latter, and not as a person of veracity in respect to the former. Therefore, it appears to me, that their Lordships must have given *more credit* to her oath than to the oath of Mr. Mills, or Mr Edmeades, and, in that case, they would, of course, see no ground to question her veracity. Be their view upon this point, however, what it might, you, having all the documents before you, will form *your own* opinion as to Fanny Lloyd's veracity, and you will always bear in mind, that *she* was one of the four persons, whose evidence, the Four Lords say, "must *necessarily* give occasion to very unfavourable *interpretation*."

Mr. Cole was another of the four witnesses, whose evidence is said, by the Four Lords, to give occasion to these interpretations. Now, observe, then, as to Cole, that he, in his declaration of the 11th of January, 1806, positively says, that Fanny Lloyd told him, that, one day, "when Mary Wilson supposed the Princess to "be gone to the Library, she went into the "*bed-room*, where she found a man at break-"fast with the Princess; that there was a *great* "*to-do* about it; and that Mary Wilson was "*sworn to secrecy*, and threatened to be turned "away if she *divulged what she had seen.*" This you will observe, was a most important fact; and these are the very words in which Cole stated it in his declaration, which declaration was not of the papers on which the Inquiry was founded. Now, then, what says Fanny Lloyd to this fact? Why, as you will see, at the close of her deposition, she swears, THAT SHE NEVER DID TELL COLE ANY SUCH THING. Which of these two witnesses spoke falsely, it is impossible for me to say, but that one of the two did speak falsely there can be no doubt; indeed, the fact is certain, for the two witnesses *flatly contradict each other*. And yet, they are both, yes, *both*, mentioned as persons, whose *veracity* the Four Lords *see no grounds to question*. You will please to observe, that the qualification by the words, "*in this respect*," does not apply here, as in the former case; for, the fact here mentioned does not relate to the *pregnancy*, or the *delivery*, but merely to the *improprieties of conduct*; so that the flat contradiction given by Fanny Lloyd to the declaration of Cole appears not to have been, in the opinion of the Four Lords, sufficient ground to cause the *veracity* of either of them to be questioned as to the matter to which, it is clear, that their evidence related. Against the opinion of four such persons as Lord Erskine, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Grenville, and Lord Spencer, it is not for me to set up mine; and, indeed, my only object is to draw your particular attention to the point, to induce you to read with care all the documents referred to, and then to leave you, as a sensible and impartial man, far removed from the heated atmosphere of our politics and parties, to form your *own judgment*; always bearing in mind, however, that Cole and Fanny Lloyd were two out of the four persons, from whose evidence those particulars arose, which, as the Four Lords say, "must *necessarily* give "rise to *very unfavourable interpretations*."

As the present double Number of my Register contains nearly the whole of the *Defence* of Her Royal Highness, and as I know you, who are a lover of truth and justice, will read the whole of it, I will not trouble you with any further remarks upon the case itself, being well assured, that there will not, when you have gone through the whole, as you will be enabled to do by my next Number, in an attentive manner, remain in your mind, the smallest doubt, that Her Royal Highness was perfectly innocent of *every* charge preferred against her; not only of every charge of criminality, but also of every charge of indecency or impropriety or indiscretion of conduct; and I am further assured, that you will agree with me, that there are comparatively very few married women, though living happily with their husbands, whose conduct would bear such a scrutiny as that which the conduct of this calumniated Lady has been compelled to undergo. Tried and retried and tried again and again; rummaged and sifted and bolted as it has been, through statements and declarations and depositions and minutes and debates and pamphlets and paragraphs, it comes out at last without any thing sticking to it, which the most modest and happy married woman in the world might not own without a blush; and, after having carefully read and impartially weighed every word of these documents, I most solemnly declare, that, if I had a daughter twenty years married, I should think myself a happy and a fortunate father, if as little could be said against her conduct as has been proved against the conduct of the Princess of Wales.

You will naturally be anxious to know, whether any measure, and what, has been adopted by the ministry, the parliament, or the people, in consequence of the disclosure, which has now, fortunately for the cause of truth, taken place. By the ministry no measure has, as yet, been adopted. In parliament there have been some movements, but, hitherto, without producing any measure of a decided character. A motion has been brought forward by Mr. Whitbread for the prosecution of Sir John and Lady Douglas *for perjury*; but was given up, upon its appearing, that they could not be so prosecuted, having given their oaths before persons, *acting in a capacity which did not make it perjury for any one to swear falsely before them.* Of this, as you will perceive, the Princess complains in her defence. And, surely, it was very hard for her to have her conduct tried, to have evidence touching her honour and her life, taken down before a tribunal, whose competence did not extend far enough to allow of false swearers being prosecuted for perjury. This should have been thought of before the warrant was issued; for, it seems to me, that the hardness of the case is without a parallel. If the oaths had been taken before the Privy Council, or before magistrates, a prosecution for perjury might have followed; and, it is to be greatly lamented, that this most important circumstance was not attended to in time; more especially as the Report and the Depositions must necessarily find their way to the knowledge of so many persons. It was impossible, that, when so many persons were examined, the purport of the accusations should remain a *secret*. Indeed it was very well known; and it is also very well known, that it gave rise to very serious doubts and unfavourable impressions. Was it not, then, very hard upon the accused party, that the accusation should have been received and recorded, and reported upon by a tribunal, whose incompe-

tence *on her side* was such as not to (
perjury any thing that might be swo
against her? Such, however, now s
have been the fact; and upon that fa
not, for I am sure it is quite unnecess
you any further observation of mine, b
vinced that you will want no one to a
in forming a correct opinion with resp

Sir John Douglas, however, has pre
petition to the House of Commons, o
of himself and of Charlotte, his wife,
the House to put them in a situation
swear all that they have before sworn.
prayer of this petition could not be
they knew very well. However, as the
was upon the Table of the House, Mr. C
Johnstone, one of memb[illegible]s, upon the
that, while it so lay, wi[illegible]out any opinio
House pronounced upon it, it seemed to
some degree of countenance from the
moved, on the 24th instant, the follow
solution: "That the petition of Sir John
"las, in behalf of himself and of Charl
"wife, is regarded by this House as an
"ous effort, to give, in the eyes of the
"the colour of truth to falsehoods befor
"to, during the prosecution of a foul a
"testable attempt against the peace an
"piness, the honour and life of Her
"Highness the Princess of Wales." Th
tion, upon the ground of there being no
ments regularly before the House, wher
ground, such a resolution, was got
by a motion to *adjourn*; but, during the
that took place, it was avowed on all
that the opinion which the resolution e
sed was perfectly just. Not a singl
was found in the House to attempt to
fy, to excuse, or to palliate the condu
the petitioners; and, therefore, the
of the motion of Mr Cochrane John
upon the public mind has been ju
ſame as it would have been if the motion
been carried by an unanimous vote of the

The public feeling, which was before
on the ſide of the injured Princeſs, has
received the ſanction of *the conviction* of he
fect innocence; and, which is well wor
remark, this conviction has been produc
general, by the reading of the Evidence
for, there is not, up to this hour, one perſo
of fifty thouſand in the kingdom, who ha
the *Defence*, contained in the letter of the
October, the greater part of which I now
liſh in this Double Number. What, then,
be the feelings of the people, when tim
circumſtances ſhall have enabled them to
and well reflect on that *Defence* and the A
vits in ſupport of it?

Another thing worthy of remark, is,
thoſe newſpapers, which, upon the appea
of Her Royal Highneſs's Letter to the Pr
and upon that of the far-better letter w
ſhe addreſſed to the Speaker of the Ho
Commons; thoſe newſpapers, which calle
a misguided woman, an unfortunate wom
raſh woman, who taunted her with the
dence of Cole, Bidgood, and Fanny Lloyd
who menaced her with a new inquiry;
ſame newſpapers, perceiving the univerſ
excited by their baſeneſs, accompanied
diſcloſure of all the dark machinations
vindictive enemies, have, all of a ſudden,
ed round, and, while they have become h
nygerists, have fallen, in the moſt violen
ner, upon Sir John and Lady Douglas;
if the conduct of theſe perſons were n
what it always had been known to be. Y
be ſhocked to hear of ſuch a perverſion
noble inſtrument, the Preſs; but, my
you muſt be here, and be acquainted w
means made uſe of to move that inſtr
you muſt ſee the working of the ſecret
before you can have a ſufficient horror
cauſe of ſo apparently unaccountable an

For my own part, I confeſs, that, with
motive whatever to bias my judgment,
long while, for ſeveral years, thought t
ceſs *guilty to some considerable extent.*
ry exiſtence of a commiſſion to inquire
conduct was ſufficient to produce that i
in my mind; and this, added to the t
anecdotes which were circulated wit
duſtry and in a way, of which you, wl
a happy ignorance of the crafty
of this scene, cannot form the moſt dif
had left me in little doubt, that
acquitted upon all capital points, ſhe w
immoral woman; an opinion, too, wh
fairly avow, was neither removed nor
her public reception at court and her
to apartments in one of the Royal Pa
which, without being over-ſuſpicious
and indeed, I did, aſcribe to mere
which muſt have dictated to the wl
Royal family to uſe all the means in tl
to cauſe a veil to be drawn [illegible]
whole tranſaction. I was, moreover
ed in the forming of this opinion b
ſilence of the Princeſs herſelf; for,
have actual experience of forbearance
nanimity like hers, before one can
lieve in their exiſtence. If I viewed
in this light, how muſt others, with
tunity of getting at the truth, have
Certainly in a light leſs advantage
Princeſs, who, it appears to me, muſ
very faithleſs adviſers; or, ſhe could
long a time, have remained ſilent.

Botley, 26th March, 1813. W. C

Letter VI.

My dear Friend,

This Letter will conclude the remarks which I mean to address to you, relative to the interesting affair of the Princess of Wales. I have indeed, already gone into the whole of the subject as far as it is necessary for *me* to go into it, seeing that the Defence of the Princess leaves so very little to be said by any one. But, there have arisen certain matters, forming the sequel of the disclosure, which are well worthy of your attention; and, of these, the most important are, the debates, or, rather, the remarks and counter-remarks, which have been made in the two Houses of Parliament, relative to the *deposition of Mrs. Lisle*, which deposition you will find in the Register, at page 393.

Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons, on the 17th of March, last past, referred to this affidavit, or deposition, and he animadverted upon the conduct of the Four Lords, who took it down. The Four Lords, in their place, in the House of Lords, a few days afterwards, entered into an explanation, vindicated their own conduct, and spoke in very severe terms of the attack which had been made upon them.

Before I enter further into this matter, I beg you to observe, that it is of very great importance; because, as you will have perceived, of the whole of that crowd of witnesses, who were examined upon this occasion, Mrs. Lisle is the only one, to whose testimony the Princess appears to attach any importance; and, indeed, she is the only witness whose testimony seems to merit any serious refutation. She is, as was observed in my last Letter, one of the *four* persons, upon whose testimony the charge of impropriety of conduct did, in the eyes of the Four Lords, rest for credibility; and, as the Princess's defence does, in my opinion, demolish the testimony of the other *three* Mrs. Lisle alone remains as a witness whose testimony has *some* weight. It was, therefore, in the opinion of Mr. Whitbread, of great consequence to explain every circumstance relating to the mode which the Four Lords pursued in getting at and in recording this testimony. I will not, for fear of mistakes, attempt to make any abstract, or abridgment, of his speech upon this occasion; but, will insert it just as I find it reported *in the Time newspaper* of the 18th of March, that being the fullest report that I have been able to find of Mr. Whitbread's speech, which, as far as related to the subject before us, was as follows: "He must," he said, "trouble the House for a few minutes with some passages in Mrs. Lisle's evidence, relative to the Princess and Captain Manby. Mrs. L. could not say there was any attachment; and she never saw any kissing hands, &c. He wished to confine himself to material points. After the evidence was given, the depositions were taken; and he was not surprised, under all the circumstances, at Mrs. Lisle's signature to the deposition; but he was, he must confess, surprised to find leading questions put to her by his Learned Friend, the Lord Chancellor Erskine; questions on which that Noble and Learned Lord when an advocate, would have expired, sooner than have permitted to be answered by any witness of his, on a trial in a Court of Law. One would be tempted by the deposition to think, that Mrs. L. said all *in one breath* as it were. The question in the examination was put to Mrs. L. "*Did Capt. Manby sit next to the Princess at dinner?*" Yet in the deposition, it seemed as if she stated it *voluntarily*. Then Lord Erskine asks Mrs. L. "*Whether* they all sat just as the four Noble Lords sat round *their table with her?*" Mr. W remarked on various other questions put to Mrs. L. and expressed his astonishment that so many *leading* questions should have been put to her "*What! did the Princess and Captain Manby sit apart? What, if sitting together, do you suppose they talked about?*" Lords Erskine and Ellenborough put these questions; and then the deposition is to go out to the world to impress the sense of guilt on the part of the Princess. The answer of Mrs. L. regarding the conversation was, that she did not listen to it. Then Lord Erskine desires her to answer him, as woman of reason, character, and of knowledge of the world, whether the Princess's conduct was *proper for married woman*—he puts it to her honour *as a mother?* Really, there never was a question put to a female witness which could make the chords of sensibility vibrate more strongly in her heart. The answer was collected, dignified, affectionate, and motherly, for the question referred to her own family: "my daughter," she says, "*lived well with her husband.*" To the question again, whether the Princess lived as a married woman ought? Mrs. L.'s answer was, not like the statement in the deposition. Lord Ellenborough, indeed, said to the Chancellor, "I suppose you'd put it *as any married woman.*" *What did you ever think of the Princess's talking with Captain Manby?*" was another question: but these were never answered, though we had something about them in the deposition. He was sorry to be obliged to animadvert upon the conduct of the four Noble Lords Commissioners; but he should be doing injustice to the cause of justice, if he did not say, that, if the accused had been provided with an advocate, witnesses would have been protected, or prevented from answering many interrogatories that were put to them '*The Princess* says Mrs. L., '*is free and condescending.*' '*That,*' says the Chancellor, '*is not my question.*' '*I thought,*' says Mrs. L., *that the Princess liked to talk with Captain Manby, rather than with the Ladies.*' Let the House recollect, that there were, and are attached to the Princess, persons of high consideration; yet could any body doubt that when new society, which afforded new topics of conversation, broke in upon the sameness—the fatigue of retired and mock royalty,—debarred from many sources of amusement,—yet uncompensated by even the trappings of her state, could any body doubt, or be surprised that the Princess should find something in it agreeable? Yet that was an imputation upon her! Let Gentlemen bring to their consideration the situation of their own wives, sisters, and daughters. When they left home to attend to their public or private business, would they not treat with contempt and scorn, evidence such as this, if it was attempted to charge criminality upon it? *(Hear hear.)* They might be disposed to prosecute the calumniator; but Her Royal Highness did not stand in the situation of a person for whom such steps could be taken. He was ashamed of some parts of the examination. It was asked, whether she went out with Mr Hood in a whiskey? Whether he drove it? This was something like the mode of cross-examination. 'Who was there besides Mrs. Hood's servant?' 'Was he a *man or a boy?* *(A laugh.)* 'How often did she go out so? Was it fair-play to the Princess to extract answers in that manner? Then they came to Mr. Chester, who was stated to be '*a pretty young man.*' *(A laugh)* This was too ludicrous to be serious, and yet too serious to be ludicrous. The inference seemed to be, that there was a *prepossession* for him, because he was handsome. It was asked, '*Is he not handsome?*' The answer was, '*pretty!*' All that was nauseous had been read: but he should notice one point: the witness was asked, 'Do you recollect the Princess getting up and going out of her room into another at night, for a light?' Answer, 'I do.' '*Why,*' say two lawyers, '*did she get up in the night?*' *(laugh)* Yet this was in the deposition; and the shakers of heads continued to shake, because Mrs. Lisle had deposed so and so. That was not a fair construction of Mrs. L.'s evidence, if the examinations were read. '*I heard Her Royal Highness say,*' says the witness, '*that she had been ill, and that her candle was gone out.*' Was not the Princess to be in a situation common to every subject of the realm? The public mind must form her shield, and her protection. Read the evidence, and say whether she has not a right to be treated as innocent, till she be proved guilty. Mrs. Lisle's testimony gives an easy, natural, and probable solution, of this mysterious transaction. *(Hear)* Mr. Chester, it seems, walked out twice with the Princess; and he was left at Lord Sheffield's. Then for Capt. Moore. He dined there, and where, it was asked, did he go afterwards? Why, down stairs: she sent him for a book. *How long was he in getting it?* Twenty minutes. Then it was asked, how long he staid the second time. This part of the examination was as much like an imputation on Mrs. Lisle, as upon the Princess. Well then: the Princess actually made Captain Moore a present of a silver inkstand! Mrs. L saw him afterwards on the Princess Charlotte's birth-day, when he went away before the rest of the company. He (Mr. W.) might now go to Mr. Lawrence, and so on to the end of the chapter in the same manner. He had, he conceived done enough in referring to this book; and he clearly saw that the notes of the examination *took the sting entirely out of the depositions.*"

This was the speech of Mr. Whitbread, as reported in the news-papers. He had, by some means, obtained a written copy of the questions put to the witnesses. This paper, it seems, he read to the house, making his remarks on it as he proceeded. No notice, in public, was taken of this, by the Four Lords, till the 22d of March, when they all four spoke of it in the House of Lords. Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chief Justice, led the way; and, as the other three gave their full assent to the correctness of his statement, I will not insert any of their speeches except his, which I take from the Report, published in the Times news-papers of the 23d of March, and which report gave it in the following words.

"Lord Ellenborough commenced by saying, that he had to trouble their Lordships on an occasion, in which many motives concurred to make him come forward reluctantly. The House would understand, that the circumstance to which he alluded, was connected with the mention of individuals whom his respect would not allow him lightly to name. He was aware, that in coming forth to clear himself, there might be an imputation of weakness and irritation under the charge which forced him forward; but then it was necessary that truth should be told; there were cases, in which all of respect that we could feel for general opinion,—all of credit that we could claim with the world,—all honour and propriety urged us on exculpation. Another reason still might retard him,—he was a Privy Councillor: going into a question of this nature might seem to involve a dereliction of his duty; but he trusted nothing should so far make him forget that duty, as to touch upon matters by whose disclosure it might be impaired. But the character of his Noble Colleagues must not be left to suffer through his silence. They were all placed in the strange and hard situation where they must be condemned unheard, or look for an imperfect vindication by the scantiness of their right to explain. But nothing should prevent him giving the fullest denial to the calumny in question—the foulest, basest, and most malignant calumny that could have been thrown out against men in the situation which he and his Noble Colleagues had held. It would be remembered that some years since his Majesty had been advised to issue a Commission for an inquiry into matters which involved some eminent persons in this country. In that Commission his (Lord Ellenborough's) name was inserted, without his knowing any thing of the matter. Once engaged by his Majesty's command, he did his duty to the best of his power. But it was in the performance of that duty that some person, with the most abandoned and detestable slander, had dared to charge him with a gross act of dishonesty; him, on whose character for integrity, diligence, and care, depended more of the property and interests of the people than on those of any other man in the country; yet of him, it was foully & slanderously alleged, that he had falsified the evidence given before the Commission, giving in as a document, evidence that was not received, and suppressing that which was actually given. This was all a lie—a vile slander,—all false as Hell. He would not violate the propriety of that House; he knew the respect and decency which it required: but he must give the lie to falsehood. He should now trouble the House with a short statement of facts. In the course of the inquiry his Noble Colleagues thought it proper to have some person to take down and arrange the evidence. His Majesty's Solicitor General at that time, (Sir Samuel Romilly), was the person fixed on. One evening the Commission having met, and the witnesses being in attendance, it was thought better not to defer the examination, and lose the evening, though from some circumstance or other Sir Samuel Romilly was not in attendance. The messenger sent for him could not find him, and the examination proceeded. The Commissioners requested that he (Lord Ellenborough), as he had been in the habit of taking down evidence, and probably took down in the year twice as much as any man in the kingdom, should take down the evidence of the witnesses in attendance. He declared upon the most sacred asseveration that could be made,—the most solemn sanction of an oath,—that every word of that deposition came from the lips of the witness in question,—that every word of it was read over to her,—if not paragraph by paragraph, as it was taken down, certainly all after it was taken,—and every sheet signed with her name. If it would not be going into the particular disclosure, which nothing could induce him to allow or advice, the bare inspection of the paper would be enough to shew that fabrication was impossible. It was full of interlineations; the mind of the party was expressed in its language,—any man might have seen, in its changes and corrections, that the deposition went to ascertain the full meaning of the witness, and could not have been the work of him or the other Commissoners. He might, at least, from his station, take the credit of laborious accuracy; and he would venture to say, that not one word was in that written deposition which had not been spoken by the witness. But how absurd was the charge! Would his Noble Colleagues, have suffered him to vitiate the evidence! Would they have allowed him to set down a word on the paper which was not deposed by the witness? He had every reason, from the most perfect recollection, to say, that the paper in question contained the whole evidence—and nothing but the evidence of the witness. Their Lordships would forgive him for those repetitions; but when they shewed so just a jealousy of the reputation of their body, when it was so important that his (Lord Ellenborough's) integrity should stand without suspicion, from the multitude of interests connected with it,—their Lordships could not blame him for standing forth to repel in the strongest manner so base and impudent, and miscreant an imputation *(Hear)* Nay, the thing was foolish as well as wicked. It was despicable from its very stupidity. It charged him with putting leading questions. Now what was the case in which leading questions could be put? It was, where there were contending parties; and leading questions were only improper when the counsel might be suspected of instructing his own witness. But the Judge had a right to put any question which appeared to him likely to elucidate the truth. There was another case, when the witness was adverse; but here the rule had its exceptions, and nothing to be derived from it could impeach the putting of any questions by Commissioners who could have, had no object but the truth. It remained for this stupid and cursed impudence,—for impudence was a curse, to add another query, and gravely demand why the examination had not been written in question and answer. But was there a man grey-headed in the law who had ever head of such a thing? If the whole of the facts could be detailed, no prejudice on the subject could lie on the minds of the public for an instant. But as a Privy Councillor he could not address the Prince Regent for the purpose—*(Hear.)*—One of the most alarming symptoms of the age was, that *brutal* and *savage* indifference with which men threw about slander at the highest character: this was 'tossing firebrands,' and then saying, 'am I not in sport?' But in the whole transaction, he and the Noble Commissioners, he must be allowed to say, felt, not perfect indifference, (for who could feel indifference?) but a single desire to do their duty—*(Hear.)* He was sorry to have so far troubled the House. His purpose was not vindictive, but exculpatory. For whatever punishment the offence might call, he would call for none;—he was only desirous to stand unimpeached in the opinion of the country, and honest in the eyes of his fellow-men."

My Lord the Chief Judge, appears to have been very much enraged upon this occasion. He appears to have been greatly moved. He appears to have been in a passion, as people call it. But, before I make any remark on the merits of this dispute between the Four Lords and Mr. Whitbread, it will be necessary to pursue the matter as it proceeded in parliament where, on the 23d of March, Mr. W. having, in the meanwhile, applied to Mrs. Lisle, produced a letter, signed by that lady, stating, that the paper, which he had sent to her (the same which he had read in the House) was a correct copy of the *questions* put to her and of her *answers*, as she had *written the whole down*, immediately after the examination took place. He also entered into an explanation as to *the nature* of the animadversions which he had made upon the conduct of the *Four Lords*; and said, that he had *not* accused them of putting a false deposition upon paper; that he had *not* accused them of any *fabrication*; that he had *not* said, that they had been guilty of any falsification of testimony; but, that he had said, that *leading* questions were put, and that, if the evidence had been inserted by *question and answer*, instead of putting down the *answers only*, Mrs. Lisle's testimony would have appeared in a very different light from what it did; and this appears to have been the impression on the mind of Mrs. Lisle herself; for, otherwise, why did she write down the questions and answers upon going home from the Commissioners.?

The main points to be considered here are, first, whether *leading* questions ought to have been put by the Four Lords upon such occasion: secondly, whether they ought to have reported the evidence in *question and answer*, or only in the answers.

Mr. Whitbread has, by the writers in some of the news-papers, as well as by the Four Lords, been charged with *ignorance*, because he complained of the putting of leading questions. It is very well known, that, what is called a leading question is sometimes intended or has an obvious tendency to draw from a witness that which is not true; or, at least, *to point out to him what to say*; and, such questions are not allowed to be put by the advocate on whose side the witness is brought; but that *any* question may be put by the adverse advocate, or by the judge, because they cannot be suspected of any desire to tutor the witness. Therefore as applicable to the present case, Lord Ellenborough is reported to have said, that "nothing could impeach the putting of leading questions by the Commissioners, "*who could have no object but the truth.*" No: certainly. God forbid that I should say, that they had *any object but the truth*; but, still, when a deposition consisting, in part, of *answers to leading questions*, came to be published to the world, such deposition might be understood in a sense different from that in which a simple declaration, or narration, of the witness would be understood, and, indeed, in this case, Mrs. Lisle who had read and signed her deposition, seems to have thought it necessary to guard against this; for, upon her going home, she wrote down the answers as contained in her deposition, and she put to them the *questions*, by which those answers were drawn forth. This she regarded as an act of justice due to Her Royal Mistress, and as, appears from her Letter to Mr. Whitbread, she *immediately* gave Her Royal Highness a copy of the whole of the examination, in question & answer and, as you will perceive, Her Royal Highness says, in one part of her defence, that, in such a case, the questions as well as the answers ought to have been subjoined to the Report.

Upon this second point, the Lord Chief Justice defied any man to cite an instance, in which the minutes of *a Judge* had been taken down in any other way than that in which Mrs. Lisle's deposition had been taken down; and, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread was told, that he ought to have known, from

his attendance at the Quarter Sessions, that such was the universal practice; & that, therefore, he ought to have considered it as proper in this case.

Now, observe, it must here be supposed, that the reprovers of Mr. Whitbread spoke either of depositions or examinations previous to trial: or, of examinations before a court & jury; and, I am of opinion, that neither of these furnishes a case in point. As to the first the examinations thus taken do not serve as the ground of *any final decision*; the party accused may be held to bail or committed upon them; but, be his afterwards to be *tried*; the whole is to be heard over again before other magistrates and before jurors, who are to *decide* upon the case; but, who are not to decide, *till they themselves have heard the witnesses speak*; till they themselves have *heard* the questions as well as the answers. In the case of Mrs. Lisle's deposition, there was no after examination to take place. The King, to whom the deposition was sent along with the Report upon it, was to form his judgement upon the answers only. The difference here is so manifest and so important that it needs nothing further to make you fully sensible of it.

As to examinations before a court and jury, it is very true, that the Judge makes a minute of the answers only. When he sums up the evidence, he seldom says a word about the questions, and merely tells the jury, that the witness has sworn *thus* and *thus*, repeating, as nearly as possible, the words of the witness; but observe, though the Judge does not minute down the questions; though he does not state the questions to the jury; the jury have HEARD THEM ALL; & when they are told by the Judge, that the witness has said so and so, they have fresh in their mind the *question* in answer to which he so said; and that, by that means, they are enabled to give to the answer its precise value, which no one who has not heard the question can be able to do.

You will please to bear in mind, that it was *the King* who was *to decide* upon Mrs. Lisle's testimony. It was to him, that the Four Lords made their report upon that evidence, and that it was to him, that her deposition was sent. And it is necessary for your to keep in mind also that Mrs. Lisle was one of the four witnesses, mentioned at the close of the Report, as having given testimony calculated to give rise, and, indeed, which must *necessarily* give rise to *very unfavourable interpretations* as to the conduct of the Princess. The other three of these four witnesses, Cole, Bidgood, and Fanny Lloyd, we have seen enough of before; but Mrs. Lisle, a lady of unimpeached character, who had been with the Princess for many years, and who has remained with her almost up to this time, was, and is, worthy of serious attention.

It was the King, you will perceive, who was to *decide* upon the value of every expression of Mrs. Lisle, and the King was not present, as a juror is, to hear the *questions* as well as the answers; and, therefore, as Mr. Whitbread contended, the King had not the best means of arriving at a just opinion of the value of Mrs. Lisle's evidence the same might be said of the *public*. They saw only the answers; &, though the Four Lords did not publish the depositions, the depositions were published; the answers of Mrs. Lisle were published; and, therefore, Mr. Whitbread thought it just; he thought it necessary to a right decision by the people, that the questions as well as the answers should be publicly known.

When it was contended, that Judges in their minutes and Justices in their examinations took down and recorded only the *answers* of witness's it might have been recollected, that, in other cases, the questions as well as the answers are taken down. In trials before Committees of the House of Commons, for instance, this is the practice; and, the reason of it appears to be this: that the House itself, who is to decide upon any special report of their Committees, *are not present* to hear the examinations; and, therefore, must have question as well as answer to enable them to judge correctly of the real value and amount of the evidence. And, as to trials that are *published*, the question, as well as the answer, is invariably given, as being absolutely necessary to give the public a clear insight of the matter. The fact appears to me to be this; that, where the party who is to *decide* is not present at the examination, the question as well as the answer is necessary to the ends of fair decision. The Four Lords, looking upon themselves apparently as judges or magistrates followed the usual practice of judges or magistrates; but, they do not appear to have adverted to the circumstance of the king not being present as jurors are; and, as to the capacity of magistrate, they did, unfortunately for the Princess and fortunately for Lady Douglas, soon find, that they were not acting in that capacity.

The vast difference between a report of evidence in question and answers, and one only in the answers will appear in a moment, if we take a passage from this very evidence of Mrs. Lisle, in which, for instance, she says;

"At Lady Sheffield's Her Royal Highness "paid more attention to Mr. Chester than "to the rest of the Company. I knew Her "Royal Highness walk out alone with Mr. "Chester twice in the morning; once a "short time it rained—the other not an "hour—not long. Mr. Chester is a pretty "young man."

Now, this, though quite sufficient for a judge, or for a jury, who had heard the questions, must have, on mere *readers* of the deposition, a very different effect from that which would naturally be produced by the reading of the same thing in question and answer; thus:

At Lady Sheffield's did Her Royal Highness pay more attention to Mr. Chester than to the rest of the company?—*Yes*—Did you know Her Royal Highness walk out alone with Mr. Chester?—*Yes; she walked* out twice *in the morning: once a short time it rained—the other not an hour—not long.* ——Is Mr. Chester a handsome young man?—*He his pretty.*

You see, my friend, the statement is precisely the same in words; but, the impression is very different indeed. As the story stands in the deposition, stripped of the form of question and answer, it would appear to come voluntarily from Mrs. Lisle: and the circumstance of Mr. Chester being a pretty young man would naturally, in the mind of the mass of readers, appear to have occured to Mrs. Lisle herself as the cause of the Princess's attention to him more than to the rest of the company, and also as the cause of the walks with him alone. Therefore, though it was the duty of the four Lords to use all possible means to get at the truth as to every circumstance; and though they, in recording the evidence, followed the usual practice of judges and magistrates, we cannot help lamenting that they did not think it necessary to put down and report the questions as well as the answers. Lord Ellenborough appears to have thought, that he and the coadjutors had been charged with a falsification of evidence; a suppression of evidence; but, really, I did not so understand Mr. Whitbread. I understood him simply to say; that, if the questions as well as the answers, in the case of Mrs. Lisle, had been given the impression produced by her evidence, upon the mind of the reader of it, would be different from what it must be while nothing but the answers were seen. It seems to have been understood, that Mr Whitbread had stated, that the evidence was taken down by the four Lords in question and answer, and that they put only the answers into the deposition. But, this is not the way in which I understood him. I understood him to say, that he had obtained a copy of the answers accompanied by the questions; but, not to say that the questions had been taken down by the four Lords, and afterwards suppressed by them; and, in short, the only points upon which there seems to have been any real difference of opinion were these: whether, in the first place, it was right to put leading questions; and whether, in the next place, the questions ought not, in this case to have been given as well as the answers.

The defence of the Princess is so complete and every way satisfactory upon the evidence of Mrs Lisle, that I can hardly think it necessary for me to say any thing more about it; but, there is one point or two on which I cannot refrain from making a few observations. She says, that "her Royal Highness behaved to "Captain Manby only as any woman would "who likes flirting; and, to another place she calls the conduct of the Princess "only a flirting conduct." The word to flirt means, in its proper sense, to banter or jeer. I know not, for my part, what other sense can be given to it; and, therefore, all that Mrs. Lisle says here is, that the Princess behaved with Captain Manby like a woman who likes bantering and joking. —Lord preserve all our wives from such a scrutiny! I am really afraid, that it would be too much even for those most amiable & most virtuous of creatures, the sleek sisterhood of Pennsylvania. And yet as you see by the report, Mrs. Lisle's evidence did, in the opinion of the four Lords, give rise to unfavourable interpretations: Judge, then, to what pitch we, in this country, carry our notions of female decorum!

The word ONLY seems, however, to take the sting completely out of this part of Mrs Lisle's evidence; for, if she had meant by the word flirting, any thing criminal, any thing vicious, any thing indecent, any thing gross, any thing indecorous, any thing improper, she would never have prefixed it to the word ONLY. She would not have said only criminal, only vicious, only indecent, only gross, only indecorous or only improper; and, if it was something, which was neither criminal, vicious, indecent, gross, indecorous, nor improper; if it was neither of these, in the name of common sense, what harm was there in it; and, in what way could it possibly give rise to unfavourable interpretations? You see, too, that Mrs. Lisle must have had some question put to her which drew forth the word ONLY; so that, this word must be taken to exclude all that is not included in the flirting; and, of course, to shut out every thing of a higher cast than that of flirting, which means neither more nor less than bantering. You yourself are a very sober, grave man, and not at all likely to wink at improper conduct in any woman, especially a married woman, though separated from her husband without any fault of her's; but, would you, if you were told, that such a woman were given to banter, and did actually banter, with a man in the presence of several other women, think it right to give an unfavourable interpretation to her conduct on that account?

But, Mrs. Lisle says, as is stated in the deposition (see Register, p. 466,) that "she would "not have THOUGHT that any married woman "would have behaved im properly, who behaved "as the Princess did to Captain Manby." Now, you will observe, that Mr. Whitbread stated, that there was a question put here as to whether Mrs. Lisle would have liked to see such conduct in her own daughter, who had just then died; and that she replied, that her daughter lived in the same house with her husband. However, leaving this circumstance quite out of the question, does not the Princess, in her defence, complain with some reason of having the opinion of Mrs. Lisle, or of any body else, set up against her conduct? When witnesses are called and sworn as to the acts of accused persons, is it usual to ask the opinions of those witnesses as to the nature of those acts? Besides, the opinion here given was in answer to a general question. Any married woman; not any married woman living separated from her husband, which makes all the difference in the world. For, you will readily agree, that the bantering ascribed to the Princess, the talking more to Captain Manby than to the ladies, might be very excusable in a married woman living separated from her husband, though it might not be so easily excused in living with her husband, and whose duty it would be to avoid every sort of familiarity likely to give that husband the smallest degree of uneasiness. Mrs. Lisle might very consistently have thought that the Princess's conduct to Captain Manby was perfectly innocent and right, and yet she might have thought, that such conduct would not be right in any married woman without exception, and without attention being paid to the peculiar circumstances of the case. She does not say, you will observe, that such conduct would, in her opinion, have been proper in NO married woman. You will pay particular attention to that. She only says, that, such conduct would not, in her opinion, have been proper in ANY married woman without exception; that is to say, that it would not have been, in her opinion, a conduct proper for all married women, meaning, of course, to be understood to be speaking of women living as married women generally live.

Is this splitting of hairs? If it be, the fault is not mine. Importance has been given to trifles, and it is not, therefore, our fault if we treat them as being important.

Before I conclude this my last letter upon the subject, I must observe to you, that there never was, perhaps, any one occasion, in which public opinion was so decided and unanimous as upon this. There is not a creature to be found, in any rank of life, who is not on the side of the Princess; who does not regard her as the most calumniated of women, and who does not hold her base assailants in detestation. You will recollect the passages, which, in my first letters upon the subject, I quoted from our hired news-papers, reviling the advisers of the Princess; calling them a disloyal faction; attributing to her rashness, weakness, folly, and even impudence; menacing her with a fresh inquiry; and, in short, abusing every person, who, in any way, seemed to take her part. You will remember, on the other hand, that I said, she was pursuing good advice, and that the result would prove the advantages of her showing her resolution no longer to submit in silence.

Now, hear the language of one of those same prints (the Morning Post) of the 26th of March:—"The triumph of the much injured Princess "of Wales may now be considered as most "proudly complete. All the new attempts to "blast her fair fame, have, like the former "conspiracy against her honour, and her life, "ended only in the confusion and disgrace of "her perjured caluminators. No discovery "whatever, that could by the most forced con-"struction of the most inveterate, be deemed "injurious to her Royal Highness, could, by "possibility, be made or produced against her, "and the public will rejoice to hear, that this "heart-rending question, excepting only as "far as regards the punishment of her infa-"mous and perjured accusers (for which, in "the name of justice, and in the crying cause "of injured innocence, we shall never cease to "call) is thus completely, most satisfactorily "and happily, set for ever at rest. May this "joyous result prove the first step towards the "respect which justice and propriety require "to be shewn to this illustrious Lady; and "still further we pray, may it be the happy "prelude to the re-establishment of concord, "peace, and bliss, among all the branches of "that Illustrious Family, in whose tranquillity "and happiness every good and loyal subject "must feel so deep and serious an interest."

Aye, you caitiff Editor, but you said, only six weeks ago, that all those who, like myself, were labouring to establish, in the eyes of the world, the innocence of this injured Princess, were enemies of the Royal Family, and belonged to a desperate and bloody minded faction; aye, and it is only your own baseness, your base fear of the effects of popular hatred, that has induced you to change your tone.

Well, but the "joyous result" of which you are speaking, is the first step, it seems, "which "justice and propriety require to be shown to "this illustrious Lady." What is the second? Why, that which I proposed more than a year ago; namely, the enabling of her Royal Highness to hold a court. This is as just now as the receiving of her at court was in 1807. Her husband is now become Regent, clothed with all the powers and splendour of a king; and, why is she not to hold her court? Why is she to be kept in obscurity? A free intercourse with her daughter follows of course; but, a court is absolutely necessary to wipe away all remains of imputation; to do her complete justice in the eyes of the whole world.

In the mean while, however, the news-papers inform me, that the Citizens of London are about to meet in order to present to her Royal Highness a loyal & affectionate address upon this occasion. That this is a proper measure, & worthy of the example of the whole nation, you will, I am sure, readily allow. It is not only the duty, but it is the *interest*, of the people to step forward and cause themselves to be heard upon such occasions. To hold their tongues, in such cases, is tacitly to acknowledge that they are *nothing*, and of course, that their opinions may safely be despised by their rulers.

Nevertheless, I have heard, and indeed, not with much surprise, that there are certain persons in the City of London, attached to the faction called the Whigs, who are disposed to discourage these public demonstrations of the feeling of the people. It is easy to conceive, that they must dislike any thing tending to throw a slur upon their party; they know, that it was their party, who with the Princess's defence before them, hesitated four months before they advised the King to receive her at court, and then only accompanied with an *admonition*, that admonition which every human being is now ready to pronounce judgment upon. An address to Her Royal Highness would necessarily be a condemnation of the Whig ministry; and therefore it is that its partisans are endeavouring to prevent such a measure on the part of any portion of the people.

But, was there ever so fit an occasion for an address? When the King was thought to have been in danger from the pen-knife of a poor old mad-woman, addresses of loyalty, affection, and of congratulation at his escape, poured in from every county, city, and town in his dominions; and, shall those who were filled with horror at the attempt of *Peg Nicholson*, be silent at the discovery of the attempt of *Lady Douglas* and her coadjutors? Shall those who were so loud in their cries of abhorrence on the former occasion, be now dumb as posts? The life of the King was then attempted; and has not the life of the Princess of Wales been now attempted? Aye, and by means, too, much more infamous than those which poor old crazy Peg is said to have employed. What was Peg's pen knife when compared to the conspiracy against the Princess? To be sure, in this case, the carrying up an address will be attended with no creation of Knights. This is, really, the only difference in the two cases; except that in the present case the party to be addressed stands in need of the support of the people.

It would give me, on another account, singular satisfaction to see the Princess receive those marks of the approbation of the people. Those marks of the approbation could not fail to make on her mind, as well as on the mind of her daughter, who has so strong an affection for her, an impression favourable to popular rights; to endear the people to them, and to show them, that, after all, the preservation of the people' liberties and privileges is the best guarantee, far more efficacious than armies and finec place-men, in the support of the throne and Royal Family. When the City of London sh have carried their Address to the Princess Wales: when they shall have expressed their d testation of the conspiracy against her life a honour, Her Royal Highness and her Daugh will have to compare the conduct of *the peo* with that of those orders, whom the enemies liberty have represented as *the great props of throne*. What an useful lesson will this be to gi to her, who, in the course of nature, is destin to be our Sovereign! It ought to make, an have no doubt that it will make, a strong a lasting impression upon her mind; that it w arm her before-hand against those parasites (n ver wanting to a court,) who would persua her that every right possessed by the people is much taken from her; that it will lead her respect instead of despising, to confide instead suspecting, to love & cherish instead of hating a harassing, the people, whose good sense, wh love of justice, whose abhorrence of baseness a cruelty, have proved the best safe-guards of life and honour of her Mother.

I have now my good friend, completed task which I had imposed upon myself. I ha done all that lay in my power to [illegible] the inn cence and the injuries of the [illegible]ess of Wa known to the world; and, though, in the p formance of this task, I have been animated a consciousness that I was discharging a duty to my country, I have derived add satisfaction from the ever-recurring [illegible]ough I was addressing myself to you, and giving y if that death which you fear not has not closed your eyes, a renewed proof of my un terable gratitude and esteem.

W. COBBETT

Botley, 2d April, 1813.

FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1813.

Additional Supplement to the Ceylon Government Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1813.

We are sorry to state that the Hon Company's ship Marchioness of Exeter has not yet reached this Port, having been driven to the southward of Galle by strong currents, our last accounts left her at anchor in Belligam Bay, but having been favored with extracts from a private letter containing the latest heads of intelligence; as also the Courier of the 2d of June, we have published for the information of our readers the former, and extracts from the latter.

In the hurry of publishing our Gazette Extraordinary of Friday last, we omitted to mention the channel from which we received the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart's dispatches; the accounts were received from England by a ship that sailed twelve days subsequent to the fleet, and which arrived at Madeira the day before they quitted it.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated on board the Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Exeter off Galle, Oct. 6, 1813.

At Madeira we saw papers to the 10th of June—Hamburgh has been at last taken by Davoust after a determined resistance in which the inhabitants were assisted by the Danes.

A general Congress of the Belligerents was expected to meet at Prague at the invitation of Bonaparte, and under the mediation of Austria, for the purpose of arranging a general peace—England was to be invited to this Congress, but the Moniteur boasts that if she declined sending her Ambassador, the peace of the continent would be arranged and her interests disregarded.

The Catholic Question was lost in the House of Commons by a very small majority.

Lord Whitworth talked of as the New Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—It is expected he will be created an Earl on the occasion.

Nothing new in Spain.

No charge of Ministry—Addresses to the Princess of Wales were pouring in from all parts of England.

WAR OFFICE,—JUNE 2, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty to appoint the following Officers to take Rank by Brevet as undermentioned; their Commissions to be dated 4th June, 1813.

Lieutenant Generals,—to G. Hewett, to be Generals in the Army.

Major Generals.—to Honorable W. Stewart to be Lieutenant Generals.

Colonels,—to Mathew Lord Aylmer to be Major Generals.

Lieutenant Colonels,—to J. Dalrymple of 22d Foot, to be Colonels.

Majors,—to R. Skene (Cavalry Depot) to be Lieutenant Colonels.

All the Captains of 1802, to be Majors.

Brevet Major O'Carey of the 10th Foot, and Major C. W. Carey of the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army.

BRITISH CATHOLIC BOARD.

At a numerous Meeting of the General Board of British Catholics, assembled at the Earl of Shrewsbury's in Stanhope street, May 29th, 1813.

The EARL of SHREWSBURY, in the Chair.

The two following Resolutions, moved by Lord Stourton and seconded by Lord Arundell of Wardour, were unanimously passed:

"1st.—That the warmest thanks of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, are justly due to every Member of the House of Commons, who supported their cause during the late discussion of a Bill for the removal of the Civil and Military disqualifications under which His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects now labour, and that a Deputation from this Board do wait upon

"The Right Hon'ble Henry Grattan, who moved for leave to bring in the Bill; the Right Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, who seconded the same; and the rest of the committee who prepared the Bill, viz.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh
The Right Hon. George Canning.
The Right Hon Wm. Elliott.
The Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett.
The Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.
The Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.
Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.
Sir Arthur Piggot, Knt.
Sir Samuel Romilly, Knt.
Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. and
Samuel Whitbread, Esq.

And do communicate to them the grateful thanks of this Board, for their distinguished support and assistance on the occasion.

"2. That although the Roman Catholics of Great Britain feel as they necessarily must, the most bitter and poignant regret, that the realization of hopes so nearly accomplished is still to be deferred; nevertheless, their long and patient sufferings have taught them not to sink under the present disappointment; and confiding fully in the wisdom of the Legislature the increasing liberality of their countrymen, and the justice of their cause, they are sensible that they should be unworthy of the name of Britons, if for a moment, they relaxed their efforts to procure relief from the penalties and disabilities under which they suffer; trusting and hoping, as they most anxiously do, that the day is near at hand, when every jealously and every animosity on account of opinions purely religious, will be buried in eternal oblivion; and that in the present and most rapidly increasing dangers of the empire, every subject of this United Kingdom may have an equal interest, by enjoying an equal participation in the privileges, immunities and glories of their common country."

It was then further resolved—

"That a Paper, entitled, 'A Brief Memorial of the Catholic Bill, and signed John Milner, D. D having been distributed to Members of the House of Commons during the discussion of the Bill brought forward for the removal of the civil and military disqualifications, under which his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects now labour; and containing assertions derogatory to the honour and the loyalty of the Roman Catholic Laity; and inferring consequences from the Bill, if carried into execution; not warranted by its proposed enactments, and highly injurious to the political integrity and wisdom of the framers and supporters of the Bill; and directly opposite to their declared intentions, as stated in the preamble to the Bill; this Board declare, that the above-mentioned paper, signed John Milner, D. D. and entitled 'A Brief Memorial on the Catholic Bill, calls for, and has their most marked disapprobation: it having been moreover publicly stated, that they are, and have been influenced in their political conduct, by the Right Rev. Dr Milner, this Board feel themselves called upon to republish the following resolution passed by them on the 29th May 1810, viz. 'That we do not consider ourselves as implicated in, or any ways responsible for the political opinions, conduct, or writings of the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District."

Doctor Milner being then called upon by the Board to state whom he meant to designate by the expression of "False Brethren," in his paper entitled "A Brief Memorial on the Catholic Bill," declared to the Board that he had referred to Mr. Butler.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were immediately passed:—

"1st. That Charles Butler, Esq. is entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the General Board of British Catholics, for his great exertions in support of the Catholic cause, and that the charge just made by the Right Rev. D. Milner, against Mr. Butler, is a gross calumny.

"2d. That under the present circumstance, it is highly expedient, that the Right Rev. Dr. Milner cease to be a Member of the private Board, or select Committee, appointed by the General Board of British Catholics on Thursday, May 13th, 1813.

"SHREWSBURY, Chairman."

We received this morning the Dublin Papers of Thursday and Saturday last. The intelligence of the rejection of the Catholic Bill reached Dublin on Saturday. After publishing the Declaration of the Catholic Prelates (see the Courier of Monday) the Dublin Evening Post says —"Have we now been right or wrong in our assertion, that this Bill dissatisfied the Irish people. It cannot pass into a law; at least if it does, it cannot be obeyed. Any Bishop or Priest in Ireland will prefer death to obedience."

Mr. Plunkett, is treated with harshness; Mr. Scully is said to have declined any conference with him, and Mr O'Connell, after a long conversation, to have parted from him dissatisfied.

DUBLIN, Saturday, May 29.

"The Catholic Bill, thank God! is lost,—lost even on principle. Upon this event we congratulate the Irish People; for the Bill, if passed, would be found to have been one of pains and penalties—of insult and degradation."

A Mail from Halifax arrived this morning; but the intelligence brought by it, has not transpired.

After a long debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 1st of June, the Resolution for continuing the exclusive Trade to China, was carried without a division.

Lord Castlereagh stated that British Merchants would not be excluded from bringing home any article except Tea, and upon a Question from Mr. Thomson who wished to [illegible] China, were to be prohibited, stated in reply that the direct Trade from England to China was to be prohibited but not the indirect.

The Courier from which the foregoing Extracts are taken contains a curious article copied from a German Paper called the Russian Courier, published at Hamburgh. It is a conversation between Buonaparte and the Austrian Ambassador stated to have taken place before the former left Paris, and published by order of the Russian General at Hamburgh.

Buonaparte speaks in his natural style of haughtiness and menace mixed with occasional soothings and with his usual professions of anxiety to promote Civilization and restore the Peace of the world—his hatred of war and his horror at the shedding of so much human blood.

Count Bubna is the Austrian Minister who was lately sent with a letter to Buonaparte at Dresden.

In our next Paper we will lay this document before our Readers, being too long for insertion at present.

The same Paper also contains a long account of the apprehension and examination of Philip Nicholson charged with having murdered Mr. and Mrs. Bonar of Chiselhurst, with whom he lived as Servant. The Coroner's Inquest have brought in a verdict of wilful Murder against him for this horrible deed, the Villain the day before the Inquest met had attempted to destroy himself by cutting his Throat, but happily for the ends of Justice the wound is hoped will not prove mortal.

Extract from a Letter received from Ensign PRESTON *of 19th Regiment on board the Marchiones of Exeter off Belligam.*

Lieut. Colonel Rainsford and 2 Subalterns for 19th Regt. are on board the Wm. Pitt and one Subaltern for the same Regt. on board the Monarch Store Ship which was at Madeira with the Fleet.